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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIV. CROP & LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 16, 1934.

BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1934.

ILLINOIS:

The Illinois broomcorn production prospect is placed at 12,000 tons according to the October 1st crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. This compares with a production of 6,100 tons in 1933 and 6,520 tons for the average of 1927-31. The large increase in production is due largely to the increase of 35 percent in this year's acreage over last. The yield is only fair, being about 10 percent below the average, but 47 percent above last year's low yield. The early prospects were for an excellent crop, however chinch bug, hail and windstorm damage reduced the yield considerably. Adverse weather for curing has resulted in much coloring. On October 1st from 5 to 10 percent of the crop remained to be cut. Approximately 50 percent of the crop was reported sold at that time.

UNITED STATES:

A broomcorn crop of 29,900 tons is indicated by preliminary reports as of October 1. This is 1,900 tons less than was harvested in 1933 and 17,360 tons less than the 5-year (1927-31) average. Some of the late crops in western areas are coming through better than seemed possible a month ago and most of the increase over the September 1 forecast is in those areas.

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1933	1934	Average 1922-31	1933	1934	Average 1927-31	1933	Preliminary 1934
	1000 acres	1000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Illinois	38	51	520	320	470	6,520	6,100	12,000
Missouri	1	1	324	325	120	180	200	100
Kansas	41	25	323	200	130	6,520	4,100	1,600
Oklahoma	115	98	285	210	170	19,120	12,100	8,300
Texas	8	16	320	290	275	1,420	1,200	2,200
Colorado	55	62	295	160	100	8,100	4,400	3,100
New Mexico	38	38	273	195	135	5,400	3,700	2,600
U. S.	296	291	312.8	214.1	205.3	47,260	31,800	29,900

A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.
D. E. Smith, Jr. Agricultural Statistician.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIV. CROP & LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 13, 1934.

BROOMCORN SITUATION - NOVEMBER 1, 1934.

ILLINOIS: Due largely to a 34 percent increase in acreage this season over the 1933 acreage, the Illinois broomcorn crop is one of the largest on record, according to a statement issued by the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. State yield per acre is below average due to considerable damage by drought, chinch bugs, windstorms and hail. Illinois leads all states in the production of broomcorn this year. The 11,000 tons harvested accounts for 38 percent of the total United States production of 28,600 tons.

UNITED STATES: Broomcorn yields per acre are proving even more disappointing than was expected. In the western districts some fields, which a month ago had a fair chance to make a crop, will not be harvested and others only partially harvested. Production is estimated at 28,600 tons for the seven states which usually produce almost the entire U. S. crop. This is about 10 percent less than the very small crop of 31,800 tons harvested in 1933 and nearly 40 percent less than the 5-year (1927-1931) average of 47,260 tons.

BROOMCORN - IMPORTANT STATES

State	Yield Per Acre			Production		
	Average 1922-31	1933	Preliminary 1934	Average 1927-31	1933	Preliminary 1934
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	520	320	430	6,520	6,100	11,000
Mo.	324	325	100	180	200	100
Kans.	323	200	120	6,520	4,100	1,500
Okla.	285	210	170	19,120	12,100	8,300
Tex.	320	290	275	1,420	1,200	2,200
Colo.	295	160	150	8,100	4,400	3,000
N. Mex.	273	195	132	5,400	3,700	2,500
U. S.	312.8	214.1	212.3	47,260	31,800	28,600

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12, 1935.

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1935.

ILLINOIS: THE ILLINOIS BROOMCORN PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT 13,700 TONS ACCORDING TO THE AUGUST 1ST CROP SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. THIS COMPARES WITH 11,900 TONS PRODUCED IN 1934 AND AN AVERAGE OF 6,880 TONS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1928-32. THE INCREASED PRODUCTION IS DUE ENTIRELY TO AN INCREASED ACREAGE AS YIELD PROSPECTS ARE ONLY FAIR. THE 61,000 ACRES ESTIMATED TO BE HARVESTED THIS YEAR REPRESENT A 15 PERCENT INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S ACREAGE OF 53,000 ACRES. THE REPORTED CONDITION OF 75 PERCENT COMPARES WITH 84 PERCENT A YEAR AGO AND A TEN-YEAR (1923-32) AVERAGE AUGUST 1ST CONDITION OF 80.

THE CROP IS MUCH LATER THAN LAST YEAR DUE TO THE ADVERSE SPRING PLANTING WEATHER AND STANDS ARE SPOTTED TO GOOD. CHINCH BUG DAMAGE TO THE TOTAL CROP TO DATE HAS BEEN LIGHT; HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN SOME RATHER SEVERE LOCALIZED DAMAGE TO LATE PLANTED CORN. SOME OF THE CROP IN THE LOWLANDS WAS DAMAGED BY FLOODS WITH SOME ACREAGE LOST ENTIRELY. THE CORN GENERALLY IS FREE FROM WEEDS ALTHOUGH SOME FIELDS ARE STILL VERY WEEDY.

UNITED STATES: A MARKED EXPANSION HAS OCCURRED IN THE ACREAGE OF BROOMCORN DUE TO SHORT STOCKS AND HIGH PRICES, AND TO THE LATE BREAKING OF THE DROUGHT IN THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES. THE ESTIMATED ACREAGE FOR HARVEST IN 1935 IS 508,000 ACRES, COMPARED WITH AN AVERAGE OF 320,000 ACRES. WHILE THE AUGUST 1 CONDITION OF 64.1 PERCENT IS LOW IN COMPARISON WITH THE 10-YEAR AVERAGE OF 74.5 PERCENT, A PRODUCTION OF 67,100 TONS IS FORECAST. IN 1934, ONLY 30,800 TONS WERE PRODUCED, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION IS 46,600 TONS.

BROOMCORN

STATE	ACREAGE		CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION		
	1934	1935	AVERAGE 1923-32	1934	1935	AVERAGE 1928-32	1934	INDICATED AUGUST 1, 1935
	1000 ACRES	1000 ACRES	PERCENT			TONS	TONS	TONS
ILL.	53	61	80	84	75	6,880	11,900	13,700
KANS.	25	70	73	17	46	6,160	1,500	8,000
OKLA.	130	182	73	36	72	18,180	9,800	22,800
TEXAS	16	50	72	58	70	1,420	2,900	8,100
COLO.	40	96	75	28	52	8,060	2,200	8,400
N. MEX.	38	49	75	36	64	5,740	2,500	6,100
U. S.	302	508	74.5	48.0	64.1	46,600	30,800	67,100

A. J. SURRATT, SR. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIV. CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935.

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1935.

ILLINOIS: THE PRODUCTION OF BROOMCORN IN ILLINOIS IS ESTIMATED AT 13,400 TONS ACCORDING TO THE SEPTEMBER 1ST CROP SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. THIS SLIGHT DECREASE FROM AUGUST 1ST IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT MUCH OF THE BROOMCORN AREA, PARTICULARLY THE SOUTHERN PART, HAS HAD LESS THAN NORMAL AMOUNT OF RAINFALL DURING PART OF JULY AND AUGUST. THIS HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY HARD ON THE LATEST PLANTED CORN. COOL WEATHER DURING THE LAST TEN DAYS TO TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST ALSO DELAYED GROWTH SOMEWHAT. REPORTERS' CONDITION ON SEPTEMBER 1ST WAS 61 PERCENT WHICH COMPARES WITH A CONDITION OF 75 PERCENT A MONTH AGO, 70 PERCENT ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1934, AND A 10-YEAR (1923-32) AVERAGE OF 74.

VERY LITTLE HARVESTING HAD BEEN DONE BY SEPTEMBER 1ST THIS YEAR WHILE BY THAT DATE LAST YEAR ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF THE CROP HAD BEEN HARVESTED. QUALITY OF THE CROP IS GENERALLY GOOD, WITH MOST OF THE BRUSH BEING STRAIGHT AND HAVING GOOD COLOR. CHINCH BUG DAMAGE HAS BEEN LOCALIZED AND RELATIVELY LIGHT.

UNITED STATES: THE BROOMCORN CROP IS ESTIMATED AT 57,700 TONS, WHICH IS NEARLY TWICE THE CROP HARVESTED LAST YEAR, AND ABOUT ONE-QUARTER LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE TONNAGE (46,600 TONS) HARVESTED DURING THE FIVE SEASONS, 1928-1932. A VERY MUCH LARGER ACREAGE WAS PLANTED THAN IN 1934, BUT GROWING CONDITIONS HAVE, FOR THE MOST PART, BEEN UNFAVORABLE, PARTICULARLY IN KANSAS, COLORADO, AND OKLAHOMA. COMBINING THE ESTIMATES FOR THESE THREE STATES, THE TONNAGE PROSPECT ON SEPTEMBER 1ST SHOWS A DECREASE OF ABOUT 10,000 TONS FROM AUGUST 1ST. THE PROSPECT IN TEXAS IS FOR A CROP ABOUT 1,500 TONS LARGER THAN ESTIMATED A MONTH AGO, BUT TOO MUCH RAIN DURING THE GROWING SEASON IS REPORTED TO HAVE LOWERED THE QUALITY.

BROOMCORN

STATE	CONDITION SEPTEMBER 1			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1923-32	1934	1935	AVERAGE 1928-32	1934	INDICATED 1935
	PERCENT			TONS		
ILLINOIS	74	70	61	6,880	11,900	13,400
KANSAS	71	14	21	6,160	1,500	5,600
OKLAHOMA	66	34	47	18,180	9,800	18,200
TEXAS	68	38	79	1,420	2,900	9,600
COLORADO	68	17	20	8,060	2,900	5,300
NEW MEXICO	74	28	55	5,740	2,500	5,600
U. S.	69.2	35.6	42.4	46,600	31,500	57,700

A. J. SURRATT, SR. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.
D. E. SMITH, JR. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIV. CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, September 15, 1936.

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

ILLINOIS: The production of broomcorn in Illinois is estimated at 13,000 tons according to the September 1st crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Rains falling over most of the broomcorn area during late July and early August improved the late crops. Early crops have exceeded expectations in most cases. Harvesting was well advanced by September 1st and progressed under almost ideal weather conditions. Chinch bug activity has been localized and most severe in the later corn. Windstorms have caused damage in some localities. However, the quality of this year's crop is fair to good generally.

UNITED STATES: Production of broomcorn is now estimated to be 38,700 tons which is 61.2 percent of the large crop harvested last year, and 18 percent below the 5-year average production (1928-1932).

The average yield per acre this year is only 206 pounds, which, with the exception of 1934, is the smallest yield recorded in the estimates which go back to 1915. Yields are especially low in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. In Illinois the crop has improved during the past month, but the increase in the production prospects of this state was more than offset by the decline of the crop in Oklahoma, which is one of the leading states.

BROOMCORN

STATE	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average 1923-32	1935	1936	Average 1928-32	1935	Indicated 1936
		Percent			Tons	
Ill.	74	61	66	5,740	16,800	13,000
Mo.	75	33	13	160	100	1/
Kans.	71	21	25	6,480	2,400	2,600
Okla.	66	47	19	19,720	23,100	9,300
Tex.	68	79	52	1,420	12,000	6,000
Colo.	68	20	34	8,060	3,000	3,600
N. Mex.	74	55	34	5,540	5,800	4,200
U. S.	69.2	42.4	34.0	47,120	63,200	38,700

1/ Less than 100 tons.

A. J. Surratt,
Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIV. CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 13, 1936.

BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1936.

ILLINOIS: The Illinois broomcorn production is estimated at 13,800 tons according to the October 1st crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. This compares with a production of 16,800 tons in 1935 and 5,700 tons for the average of 1928-32. The indicated average yield of 475 pounds per acre is slightly lower than last year and about 13 percent below the 5-yr. average (1928-32) yield of 543 pounds per acre. There was wide variation in yields but not as much as a year ago. The crop was practically all cut by October 1st under very favorable weather conditions and ahead of frost damage. Chinch bug damage has been localized and was most severe in some of the later corn. Windstorms caused damage in some localities. The crop is of generally good quality and color.

UNITED STATES: The harvesting of broomcorn is well along in most of the states producing this crop, and in some states it is completed. Yields per acre for the country as a whole averaged 219 pounds, about 29 pounds less than the yield last year, and about 93 pounds below the yield for the 10-year period (1923-32). The total production is estimated at 41,100 tons. Last year 63,200 tons were produced, and the 5-year (1928-32) average of production is 47,120 tons. Texas and Oklahoma together produced less than one-half as much broomcorn as those states produced last year. Illinois produced 3000 tons less. Kansas and Colorado combined harvested about the same tonnage as last year. The 1936 acreage harvested was reduced about 26 percent from that of last year, to 376,000 acres, and the growing season was generally unfavorable to this crop.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield Per Acre			Production		
	Average 1923-32	1935	1936	Average 1928-32	1935	Preliminary 1936
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	506	480	475	5,740	16,800	13,800
Mo.	306	200	100	160	100	1/
Kans.	305	140	140	6,480	2,400	2,400
Okla.	295	210	155	19,720	23,100	11,100
Tex.	312	320	262	1,420	12,000	5,500
Colo.	282	100	140	8,060	3,000	3,400
N. Mex.	265	233	200	5,540	5,800	4,900
U. S.	311.9	247.7	218.7	47,120	63,200	41,100

1/ Less than 100 tons.

A. J. Surratt,
Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, September 14, 1937.

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

The 1937 production of broomcorn in Illinois is estimated at 10,900 tons compared with 12,900 tons last year and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 6,860 tons, according to the September 1st crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Weather conditions have been favorable for harvest which was well advanced by September 1st with 75 - 80% of the crop in the shed. Practically all of the Black Jap variety was cut by September 1st with the exception of some of the later planted in the southern part of the district.

August 1 carryover of broomcorn stocks was 2,300 tons or about 18 percent of the 1936 production.

Estimates of broomcorn for other states will not be available until the final 1937 report is issued in December.

Clarence E. White,
Jr. Agricultural Statistician.

J. H. Jacobson,
Acting Agricultural Statistician.

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 13, 1937.

BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1937

The 1937 production of broomcorn in Illinois is estimated at 11,700 tons compared with 12,900 tons last year and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 6,860 tons, according to the October 1st crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The indicated average yield of 600 pounds per acre is 28 percent larger than the 470 pounds per acre last year and about 16 percent greater than the 5-year average (1928-1932) yield of 519 pounds per acre. This is the second largest yield per acre for Illinois on our available records which date back to 1915. There was a very wide variation in yields this year. The crop was practically all in the bale by October 1st with the exception of some scattered late fields and had been harvested under very good weather conditions. The crop is generally of very good quality and color.

Early movement to market of broomcorn has been very rapid this year with about 50 percent sold by October 1st. The bulk of the sales have been $80 - $95 per ton.

Estimates of broomcorn for other states will not be available until the final report is issued in December.

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Clarence E. White,
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 14, 1938.

BROOMCORN REPORT -- OCTOBER 1, 1938

The 1938 production of broomcorn in Illinois is estimated at 8,300 tons compared with 12,300 tons last year and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 8,080 tons, according to the **October 1st crop** survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The indicated average yield of 460 pounds per acre is 23 percent smaller than the 600 pounds per acre last year and 15 pounds per acre below the 10-year (1927-36) average. It is estimated fully two-thirds of the crop was in the bale by October 1st and had been harvested under favorable weather conditions. The crop is of all grades and the color as a whole cannot be placed above average. Approximately 15 percent of the crop had been sold by October 1st.

Estimates of broomcorn for other states will not be available until the final 1938 report is issued in December.

A. J. Surratt,
Sr. Agricultural Statistician,
In Charge.

Clarence E. White,
Jr. Agricultural Statistician.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, August 14, 1939.

AUGUST 1, 1939 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: The condition of Illinois broomcorn is 82 percent of normal compared to 81 percent a year ago and the 10-year (1928-37) average condition of 76 percent, according to August 1st report of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The State production estimate for 1939 is placed at 7,600 tons compared to 8,600 produced last year and the 10-year average of 8,890 tons. The estimated acreage for harvest this year is 30,000 acres, a decrease of 21 percent from the 38,000 acres harvested last year. The 10-year (1928-1937 average acreage harvested was 35,800 acres. A few of the early fields were harvested the first week in August.

UNITED STATES: On the basis of reports from broomcorn growers about August 1 and other available data, the 1939 broomcorn production is indicated at 27,800 tons, compared with 36,700 tons in 1938 and 44,500 tons, the 1928-37 average. This production compares with recent previous low production figures of 28,700 tons in 1934 and 30,000 tons in 1933, and is due to a reduction in acreage as well as low prospective yields.

The area for harvest is estimated at 222,000 acres compared with 263,000 acres in 1938 and 334,000 acres, the 10-year (1928-37 average. Plantings were reduced drastically below 1938 in all States except New Mexico, which reported an increase of 6 percent. Illinois reported a reduction of 21 percent in acreage for harvest, Oklahoma 20 percent, Texas 28 percent, Colorado 22 percent and Kansas 15 percent. For the United States as a whole, the acreage for harvest is the lowest since 1925, when the harvested acreage was also 222,000 acres. Because of drought and other unfavorable conditions, abandonment of acreage in western Oklahoma and western Kansas is heavier than usual. But rains since August 1 in the Dwarf Areas of these two States may improve prospects materially. In the Lindsay District the early crop is practically all harvested with yields below average. Prospects for the late crop are poor, due to drought in July. Abandonment of acreage in the Lindsay District was much heavier than usual.

For the United States the yield per acre is estimated at 251.4 pounds per acre, compared with 278.9 pounds in 1938 and 267.8 pounds, the 1928-37 average.

BROOMCORN

STATE	ACREAGE 1938	ACREAGE 1939	YIELD PER ACRE Average 1928-37	YIELD PER ACRE 1938	YIELD PER ACRE Indicated 1939	PRODUCTION Average 1928-37	PRODUCTION 1938	PRODUCTION Indicated 1939
	1,000 acres		Pounds			Tons		
ILLINOIS	38	30	495	450	510	8,890	8,600	7,600
Kansas	22	19	217	180	140	4,440	2,000	1,300
Oklahoma	91	73	244	275	225	17,010	12,500	8,200
Texas	29	21	292	300	225	3,300	4,400	2,400
Colorado	32	25	206	190	160	5,570	3,000	2,000
New Mexico	51	54	234	245	235	5,150	6,200	6,300
UNITED STATES	263	222	267.8	278.9	251.4	44,470	36,700	27,800

A. J. Surratt,
Sr. Agricultural Statistician

Clarence E. White,
Jr. Agricultural Statistician.

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 14, 1939.

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OCTOBER 1, 1939 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: The 1939 production of broomcorn in Illinois is estimated at 7,400 tons compared with 8,600 tons produced in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 8,890 tons, according to the October 1 crop survey of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Ideal drying weather prevailed throughout most of the harvest which was nearly completed by September 15. Much of the crop was red tipped. The bulk of the crop is favorable for efficient utilization and waste will be small. Marketing has been very rapid with 80 percent probably sold to date (October 14).

UNITED STATES: The indicated United States production of broomcorn on October 1, estimated at 28,200 tons, is the smallest in 21 years or more. The production in 1938 was 36,700 tons and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 44,470 tons. The small crop this year is attributed chiefly to drastic reductions in acreage.

The acreage for harvest, estimated at 222,000 acres, is nearly 16 percent below a year ago and compares with the 10-year average of 334,000 acres. With the exceptions of 1921 and 1925, the current acreage estimate is the smallest on record.

Yields were reduced in late summer by drought conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and are below those of a year ago. But in Illinois and Colorado yields are slightly above last year. For the United States the October 1 average yield of 254.6 pounds per acre compares with 278.9 in 1938 and 267.8 pounds, the 10-year average.

BROOMCORN

STATE	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
	1,000 acres		Pounds			Tons		
ILLINOIS	38	30	495	450	495	8,890	8,600	7,400
Kansas	22	19	217	180	175	4,440	2,000	1,700
Oklahoma	91	73	244	275	225	17,010	12,500	8,200
Texas	29	21	292	300	210	3,300	4,400	2,200
Colorado	32	25	206	190	225	5,570	3,000	2,800
New Mexico	51	54	234	245	220	5,150	6,200	5,900
UNITED STATES	263	222	267.8	278.9	254.6	44,470	36,700	28,200

J. H. Jacobson,
Acting Agricultural Statistician.

Clarence E. White,
Jr. Agricultural Statistician.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 14, 1940.

OCTOBER 1, 1940 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production in Illinois is estimated at 9,000 tons this year compared with 7,500 tons produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 9,240 tons, according to the October 1 crop report of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The crop has yielded much better than anticipated a month ago. Very good harvesting and curing weather was had, with practically all of the crop harvested before frost. The bulk of the crop has good color, with less than usual crooked brush harvested. Length of brush was well above average. Forty-five to fifty percent of the crop has moved from farms to date (October 14), with bulk of sales ranging from $85 to $95.

UNITED STATES: Based on reported yields by growers, the 1940 production for the United States on October 1 is estimated at 42,500 tons, which is an increase of 1.7 percent over a month ago, and compares with 30,300 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 42,910 tons. Weather conditions during September were favorable to further development of broomcorn in Illinois, where an increase of 500 tons over the September 1 forecast is now estimated.

Harvesting of the crop of Standard in Oklahoma is completed, and marketing reached the peak during September. Yields were much better than average. The harvest of Dwarf corn in western Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma is proceeding rapidly. The hot dry weather of July and August reduced crop prospects drastically in these areas. In western Oklahoma the Dwarf crop shows a wide variation in prospects with some fields reported to be average or better. The average yield of Standard and Dwarf broomcorn for the United States on October 1 at 309.2 pounds compares with 271.5 pounds in 1939 and with 258.9 pounds, the 10-year (1929-38) average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	492	520	565	9,240	7,500	9,000
Kans.	194	200	300	3,680	1,500	3,900
Okla.	235	240	300	15,960	8,800	13,200
Tex.	296	210	290	3,560	2,200	3,800
Colo.	189	200	250	5,000	3,800	6,100
N. Mex.	232	275	240	5,380	6,500	6,500
U. S.	258.9	271.5	309.2	42,910	30,300	42,500

A. J. Surratt,
Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1943

AUGUST 1, 1943 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: The 1943 broomcorn crop, forecast at 2,300 tons, will be, by far, the smallest Illinois production of available records (dating back to 1915) according to the August 1 crop report issued by the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The 1942 crop was 2,900 tons, whereas the 1932-41 average production was 9,380 tons. Prior to 1942 the smallest Illinois production since records began was 4,400 tons in 1921.

Illinois acreage is placed at 9,000 for 1943 which is 40% less than the record low of 15,000 acres harvested in 1942. The 10-year (1932-41) average acreage was 38,000 acres. This year's acreage is only 15 percent as large as that of 1935. The sharp decline in acres this year is largely the result of poor yields and heavy acreage abandonment in 1942, better return expected from competing crops in 1943, release of corn allotments, and anticipated feed grain shortage.

Yield per acre outlook on August 1 was 520 pounds compared to the poor yield of 385 in 1942 and the 1932-41 average of 502 pounds (which includes the low yield of 320 lb. in 1933). Due to heavy spring rains the crop was seeded late. July weather was good for rapid advancement of the crop and to date growth is quite uniform, though still well behind usual. Harvest will not become general before the first of September - about two weeks later than usual. The disease, anthracnose, which has done considerable damage to the past three crops, had not become obvious by August 1. Future damage is still a speculation.

UNITED STATES: A production of broomcorn of 30,700 tons is estimated on the basis of August 1 condition and acreage remaining for harvest. This production is the smallest since 1939 and compares with 35,400 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 39,700 tons. Larger crops this year than last are estimated only in Kansas and Colorado, and in New Mexico the crop is expected to equal that of 1942.

Although the planted acreage in the United States was larger than last year, the harvested acreage is expected to be smaller. The 212,000 acres indicated for harvest this year are the smallest on record dating back to 1915. This acreage compared with 214,000 acres harvested a year ago, and 303,000 acres, the 10-year average. The largest reduction is shown in Illinois where 40 percent fewer acres will be harvested. Less marked decreases are shown for Texas and Oklahoma. Abandonment of planted acreage, because of drought and other causes, is much heavier this year than last, particularly in Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The August 1 condition of 71 percent of normal compares with 75 percent in 1942 and the average of 60. This condition and reported yields on August 1 indicate an average yield per acre of 290.0 pounds this year compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year average of 265.2 pounds.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1943	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943
	Average 1932-41	1942							
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	38	15	9	502	385	520	9,380	2,900	2,300
Kans.	28	12	13	190	320	325	2,570	1,900	2,100
Okla.	108	62	56	252	385	285	12,850	11,900	8,000
Tex.	29	21	16	296	315	330	4,250	3,300	2,600
Colo.	50	59	66	179	290	270	4,590	8,600	8,900
N. Mex.	51	45	52	230	300	260	6,010	6,800	6,800
U. S.	303	214	212	265.2	330.4	290.0	39,700	35,400	30,700

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, October 14, 1943

OCTOBER 1, 1943 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: The Illinois 1943 broomcorn crop is estimated at 2,400 tons, the smallest crop on records (which date back to 1915), according to the joint report of the ILLINOIS and FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Harvest progressed rapidly. Nearly all had been cut by October 1, with approximately 60 percent sold. To date probably 75 percent has changed hands. In general, quality is excellent. Length and color are very good, and the brush is exceptionally free of stain. There was very little crooked brush this year. Disease, which was prevalent the past two years, was very light this year with only a few crops materially affected. Harvest weather has been exceptionally good.

UNITED STATES: Growers' reports on October 1 indicate a yield per acre of broomcorn 5 percent larger than was expected on September 1. It is now estimated at 260.6 pounds, compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and 265.2 pounds, the 10-year (1932-41) average, which includes record low yields for 4 consecutive years, 1933-36. The average yield for the preceding 10-year (1922-31) period was 315.1 pounds — 54.5 pounds more than this year.

With harvesting of broomcorn nearly completed in Texas, almost finished in Illinois, about 90 percent completed in Oklahoma, 60 to 65 percent completed in Colorado, and more than half the crop in New Mexico harvested by Oct. 1, growers were able to make a better estimate of prospective yields than on Sept. 1. It is now apparent that the effects of the drought in July and August were not so severe and abandonment of acreage was not so large as had been expected. Generally speaking, weather during September was very favorable for harvesting, curing, and baling broomcorn, and the quality is reported to be good.

Production is estimated at 27,600 tons, compared with 35,400 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 39,700 tons. This year's production, although 1,500 tons more than was forecast in September, is still the smallest on record. Increases over the September 1 estimates are indicated for Illinois, Oklahoma, and Colorado. No change is made in the Kansas and Texas figures, but in New Mexico a smaller production is expected than was indicated on September 1.

BROOMCORN

State	Production: Average 1932-41	Production: 1942	Production: Indicated 1943
	Tons	Tons	Tons
ILLINOIS	9,380	2,900	2,400
Kansas	2,570	1,900	2,000
Oklahoma	12,850	11,900	7,600
Texas	4,250	3,300	2,200
Colorado	4,590	8,600	9,200
New Mexico	6,010	6,800	4,200
UNITED STATES	39,700	35,400	27,600

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1944

AUGUST 1, 1944 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: A 1944 broomcorn crop of 3800 tons is in prospect for Illinois according to the August 1 crop report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. The yield forecast, based on condition reported as of August 1, is slightly lower than last year's estimated yield but substantially above average. Acreage for harvest is higher than a year ago but at the same time is much below average and the second smallest of record. The sharp increase anticipated earlier appears not to have materialized. Harvest is under way in scattered fields throughout the district but will not be in full swing until later in the month.

UNITED STATES: A 63,300-ton broomcorn crop — the largest since 1924 and nearly twice the 1942 crop of 32,500 tons — was indicated on the basis of growing conditions and acreage remaining for harvest on August 1 this year. If this large crop is realized, the 1944 production will exceed by 60 percent the 10-year (1933-42) average of 39,500 tons, and will be 29 percent above the 1944 production goal.

The near-record production this year is attributed to the operation of a number of unusual factors, some of which are almost without precedent in broomcorn production history. Prior to planting time, broomcorn stocks were at record low levels and there was little choice of substitute fibers. In order to insure supplies, manufacturers contracted for large acreages of broomcorn directly with growers, in some cases advancing money for labor and seed, especially in Texas and Oklahoma. This unusual activity, the record high prices received by growers for the 1943 crop, and the ceiling prices announced for 1944 induced farmers to plant 372,000 acres which was 100,000 more than was planted a year ago but was 10 percent short of the national goal of 414,000 acres.

Some difficulty in obtaining stands was experienced by growers in the Western States, and more acres than usual were replanted. Together with the local shortages of seed and labor, this made it particularly difficult to estimate the acreage actually remaining for harvest, which is placed at 347,000 acres, and compares with 234,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 295,000 acres. Some acreage is known to have been planted in 6 or more States that usually produce little or no broomcorn, but no attempt has been made by the Board to appraise this acreage because of the difficulty in estimating production from small acreages in widely scattered areas.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1933-42	Acreage: Harvested: 1943	Acreage: For harvest 1944	Yield per acre: Average 1933-42	Yield per acre: 1943	Yield per acre: Indicated 1944	Production: Average 1933-42	Production: 1943	Production: Indicated 1944
	Thousand acres			Pounds				Tons	
Ill.	37	11	13	486	585	580	8,960	3,200	3,800
Kans.	26	16	20	200	280	360	2,450	2,200	3,600
Okla.	99	54	100	266	325	375	12,160	8,800	18,800
Tex.	30	18	48	299	300	370	4,450	2,700	8,900
Colo.	51	80	96	188	280	350	5,050	11,200	16,800
N. Mex.	52	55	70	242	160	325	6,400	4,400	11,400
U. S.	295	234	347	273.0	278.1	364.1	39,510	32,500	63,300

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13, 1946

AUGUST 1, 1946 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: A 1946 broomcorn crop of 3,000 tons is in prospect for Illinois, according to the August 1 crop report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. The yield forecast, based on condition reported as of August 1, is much higher than last year's estimated yield and substantially above average. Acreage for harvest is higher than a year ago, but at the same time is much below average and shares honors with 1943 in being the second smallest of record. The sharp increase anticipated earlier appears not to have fully materialized. Harvest will be later than usual with cutting expected to get under way toward the end of the month.

UNITED STATES: Based on conditions as of August 1, the production of broomcorn is forecast at 37,400 tons in the 6 commercial States for which estimates are available. This is the first forecast of 1946 production. Lack of timely rains during July in the late-harvesting broomcorn areas of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico reduced the prospective production below earlier expectations. The indicated production is 18 percent more than last year's small crop of 31,700 tons, but 16 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average production of 44,290 tons. The 10-year average, however, includes the large crop of 70,300 tons in 1944. While it is known that some broomcorn is being grown for brush in a number of other States, the production in these States is not believed to be much different from last year. The largest prospective increases in production this year over last are 76 percent in Illinois, 53 percent in Colorado, and 14 percent in Kansas. Oklahoma and Texas show increases of 2 and 4 percent respectively. In New Mexico, the unrelieved drought extending into the second consecutive year reduced the 1946 broomcorn crop to less than half of last year. The reduction in this State completely offsets the total increases in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and three-fifths of the increase in Illinois.

Dry weather in Oklahoma during July retarded growth, and condition of the late-planted Standard crop declined rapidly. In the western or Dwarf area of the State the crop is critically in need of moisture. If the droughty conditions continue, abandonment may be greater than indicated on August 1. The drought also threatened the Kansas crop and unless moisture is received soon, the increase may not be as much as now indicated. Prospects in Baca County, Colorado, are for a large crop. August 1 conditions indicated that this State may produce 15,100 tons of broomcorn, which would be the second largest crop on record for Colorado. In Illinois, the crop promises to be one of the best in quality in many years. Although planted later than usual, the crop did not get a very good start, but weather during June and July was nearly ideal and the crop made excellent progress. Stands are good and of uniform height. In the Beeville area of Texas the reduction in acreage this year is due to the replacement of a portion of last year's broomcorn acreage with flax. In the Devine area one of the best crops in several years was reported on an acreage about equal to last year. For the State a 4 percent increase over last year's crop is indicated. Harvesting in South Texas is well along, and in many of the earliest districts harvesting has been completed for some time. Quality of the early-harvested crops was good, but there were a number of rain-stained crops harvested later in the Beeville area.

The 1946 acreage planted to broomcorn in the 6 commercial States is estimated at 303,000 acres. Abandonment, because of drought, winds, floods, and other adverse factors, indicated at nearly 12 percent is the same as in 1945, and compares with 5 percent in 1944. The acreage remaining for harvest on August 1 is estimated at 267,000 acres--7 percent more than last year, but 11 percent below average.

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BROOMCORN

State	Acreage: Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested 1945	Acreage: For Harvest 1946	Yield Per Acre: Average 1935-44	Yield Per Acre: 1945	Yield Per Acre: Indicated Aug. 1, 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated Aug. 1, 1946
	Thousand Acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	32	7	10	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	22	11	13	236	260	250	2,490	1,400	1,600
Okla.	92	74	82	299	285	260	13,040	10,500	10,700
Tex.	34	36	33	300	305	345	5,160	5,500	5,700
Colo.	63	34	108	224	235	280	7,880	9,900	15,100
N. Mex.	57	38	21	256	140	125	7,350	2,700	1,300
U. S.	300	250	267	298	254	280	44,290	31,700	37,400

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O.Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17, 1946

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BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1946

ILLINOIS: The September 1 outlook for broomcorn in the Illinois district was unchanged from a month earlier, with the production forecast placed at 3,000 tons. The crop is late although there is more uniformity in stage of advancement from north to south than has been true in other recent years. Cutting was just getting under way at the beginning of September and consequently there was greater uncertainty than usual as to the final outturn.

UNITED STATES: August rains in the western broomcorn areas greatly benefited both Standard and Dwarf types, as a result, September 1 prospects show a marked improvement over those of a month ago. The rains were of particular benefit in New Mexico, Kansas, and to the Dwarf crop in western Oklahoma and northwest Texas. Production of the 6 commercial broomcorn States is now forecast at 40,800 tons. This is an increase of 9 percent over prospects on August 1 when much of the crop in western areas was critically in need of moisture. The 1946 estimated tonnage is about 29 percent larger than last year, but 8 percent short of the 1935-44 average of 44,290 tons.

While the final outcome of the crop in New Mexico was still difficult to appraise by the end of August, prospects show considerable improvement over the outlook a month earlier. Rainfall was received in practically all important producing sections of the state during August. Rains also improved prospects in the Panhandle, and west-central counties of Oklahoma, and in southwestern Kansas. Prospective yields per acre in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are higher than a month ago. In contrast, the Colorado crop was severely damaged by dry hot weather during the first three weeks of August, but rains during the latter part of the month checked further deterioration. In this state a yield slightly smaller than a month ago is indicated.

The Early Standard crop in the Lindsay area of Oklahoma was practically harvested by September 1. August rains greatly improved prospects for late planted Standard broomcorn. Yields of Standard broomcorn are above average. With most of the crop in south Texas already moved from farms, the preliminary check on production indicates 5,900 tons for the State this season. Exceptionally good yields in southern Texas, and general improvement because of rains in the central area, are the chief reasons for some increase over earlier estimates. Broomcorn prospects in Illinois remained unchanged from a month ago. The crop is very late, and cutting had just begun by September 1.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	300	2,490	1,400	2,000
Okla.	299	285	330	13,040	10,500	13,500
Tex.	300	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	270	7,880	9,900	14,600
N.Mex.	256	140	175	7,350	2,700	1,800
U. S.	298	254	306	44,290	31,700	40,800

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DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O.Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1946

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BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1946

ILLINOIS: Preliminary harvest indications have not changed the production outlook for Illinois broomcorn. The October 1 forecast of 3,000 tons is the same as reported a month earlier. Favorable September weather has permitted satisfactory progress of harvest after a late start and most of the crop was reported to have been cut by the end of the first week in October. Over-all quality of the crop is good with no serious deficiency reported for any factor.

UNITED STATES: Production of broomcorn is estimated at 40,400 tons, based on October 1 conditions and yield-per-acre reports. This is a decrease of 400 tons from the September 1 estimate. It is caused by lower yields now indicated for Colorado and Kansas, which more than offset the higher yield per acre currently estimated for New Mexico. The 40,400 tons this year compares with 31,700 tons last year and the 1935-44 average of 44,290 tons.

Yield per acre is estimated at 303 pounds, compared with 254 pounds in 1945 and the average of 298 pounds. A larger yield than last year is indicated for each of the 6 commercial broomcorn States. The 1946 yields are also above average except in New Mexico, but the crop in this State has shown much improvement since August 1 largely because of rains in August and September.

About 70 percent of the broomcorn crop in the United States is estimated to have been harvested by October 1. As usual, there have been marked differences in portions of the crop harvested in the various States. Only a little of the crop in New Mexico has been harvested by October 1, while in Texas and Kansas nearly all the crop had been harvested. Most of the Lindsay, Oklahoma, crop, about 75 percent of the Dwarf crop in western Oklahoma, and about 55 percent of the Illinois and Colorado crops have been harvested. Rains during September delayed harvesting somewhat, and discolored some of the late crops. Most of the 1946 crop of broomcorn is reported as of fairly good to good quality.

BROOMCORN - OCTOBER 1, 1946

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	275	2,490	1,400	1,800
Okla.	299	285	330	13,040	10,500	13,500
Tex.	300	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	260	7,880	9,900	14,000
N.Mex.	256	140	210	7,350	2,700	2,200
U. S.	298	254	303	44,290	31,700	40,400

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O.Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18, 1946

BROOMCORN REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1946

ILLINOIS: Estimated production of the Illinois broomcorn crop, at 3,000 tons, is unchanged from a month ago. Unusually favorable weather during September and early October permitted completion of harvest without significant loss despite a late start. About three-fourths of the crop was reported to have been sold by the end of October.

UNITED STATES: Broomcorn production is estimated at 40,500 tons. This is slightly higher than the October 1 estimate and 28 percent more than the small 1945 crop of 31,700 tons, but 9 percent below the 1935-44 average of 44,290 tons. The increase over a month ago resulted from a higher yield per acre indicated in New Mexico, which more than offset indicated decreases in Colorado and Kansas. Most of the New Mexico crop, planted late, was benefited greatly by the unusually mild weather during October. Heavy frosts on October 10 and 11 are reported to have damaged some late broomcorn in Colorado and Kansas.

Yield per acre for the United States is estimated at 304 pounds, which compares with 254 pounds in 1945, and the 10-year average of 298 pounds. Yields are higher this year than last in each of the commercial broomcorn States (except in Kansas where they are the same) and also above average. Rains during the first half of October and local shortages of labor, particularly in Colorado, delayed cutting and baling late crops. However, weather was mostly favorable during the latter part of October.

BROOMCORN - NOVEMBER 1, 1946

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	260	2,490	1,400	1,700
Okla.	299	285	330	13,040	10,500	13,500
Tex.	300	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	250	7,880	9,900	13,500
N. Mex.	256	140	280	7,350	2,700	2,900
U. S.	298	254	304.1	44,290	31,700	40,500

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Office of Agr. Statistician, P.O.Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11, 1947

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

ILLINOIS: Production outlook for Illinois on September 1, at 2,000 tons, is the same as the August 1 forecast. Storms occurring toward the end of August caused varying damage throughout most of the district. Losses will be relfected mainly in quality or yield, although in a few instances fields most seriously damaged are not expected to be cut. The crop was planted/very late and harvest was just well started during the first week of September.

UNITED STATES: Unseasonably hot weather prevailed during most of August in the six broomcorn-producing States. It's effect on broomcorn was tempered by scattered rains, but more rain is urgently needed, particularly in Oklahoma.

As of September 1 production of broomcorn is estimated to be 32,600 tons -- a decrease of 600 tons from August 1. This decrease is due to smaller crops now indicated for Oklahoma and Colorado. A production of 32,600 tons would be 26 percent smaller than last year, and 22 percent below the 1936-45 average of 41,920 tons.

Yields per acre in Oklahoma and Colorado are expected to average less than was estimated a month earlier, but Kansas yield is indicated to be slightly larger. In four of the States -- Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico -- 1947 yields per acre are expected to surpass those of 1946 and also the average. Illinois and Oklahoma yields, however, are likely to fall below both the 1946 and average yields.

Heavy winds in Illinois at the end of August leveled or tangled some of the broomcorn. The first fields in that State were harvested about August 20 -- several weeks later than usual. The Kansas crop is late but despite hot, dry weather in August made good progress. Harvesting of early-planted broomcorn in Oklahoma was about completed by August 25. Harvesting of the later acreage which is relatively large because heavy rains delayed planting, will not be completed until frost. Both the acreage and production in Texas is turning out larger than indicated earlier, and most of the crop has been sold by growers at high prices. Some of the Colorado crop may not mature before killing frosts occur. In New Mexico a small acreage of broomcorn has already been harvested, but the bulk of the crop will not be harvested for several weeks.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1936-45 1/	1946	Indic. 1947
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	532	600	500	7,070	3,300	2,000
Kans.	250	260	320	2,430	1,800	1,400
Okla.	307	310	280	12,000	16,100	10,500
Tex.	299	360	375	4,460	5,900	2/5,600
Colo.	244	250	270	9,140	13,500	9,300
N. Mex.	245	235	300	6,810	3,300	3,800
U. S.	302	295	312	41,920	43,900	32,600

1/ Incorrect averages were shown in August report. 2/ Crop check data indicate 30,000 acres for harvest instead of 23,000 acres as published in August. Revised estimates of acreage harvested will be published in December.

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Agricultural Statistician In Charge

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13, 1948

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1948

ILLINOIS: Indicated 1948 production of broomcorn, at 1,500 tons is a record low, being 25 percent smaller than last year's short crop and less than a fourth as large as the ten year average. In 1935, the peak production year, Illinois produced 14,800 tons. Only 5 thousand acres are expected to be harvested this year, compared with 8 thousand a year ago, and the ten year average of 23 thousand. The sharp reduction in acreage is partially offset by a more favorable yield outlook, with harvest returns expected to average 600 pounds per acre, a fifth larger than last year's yield and nine percent above the ten year average.

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This year's crop had an earlier start than that of last season and with favorable weather has grown rapidly. Wind and rain, during the third week in July, lodged many fields but with very little braking of stalks, and within a few days most of it was erect again. Much of the crop was heading out during the last week of July and early fields can be cut around mid-August. Harvest should get under way generally well before the end of the month and a week or ten days earlier than last year.

UNITED STATES: The production of broomcorn in 1948 is estimated at 27,100 tons. This is 17 percent less than last year's small crop of 32,800 tons, and 37 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

The decline in production is due mainly to a decrease in the planted acreage. All of the six commercial broomcorn producing States except New Mexico show declines in acreage from that planted a year ago. Factors causing a smaller 1948 broomcorn acreage are increased production costs, diversion of acreage to wheat, corn and other crops, and labor difficulties in harvesting the crop over the past several years. Allowing for an estimated abandonment of 13.6 percent of the planted acreage, the acreage for harvest is indicated at 185,000 acres, the smallest of record. This is 18 percent smaller than the 226,000 acres in 1947 and one-third smaller than average. The acreage in New Mexico, the only State to show an increase, is about 16 percent higher than was harvested last year.

The early planted crops in south Texas are about all harvested, but late planted broomcorn in the Hondo area of Texas is needing rain. In Oklahoma, broomcorn was seriously damaged by wind and rain storms in the Lindsay area, where abandonment is heavy and harvest is difficult. Most of the early planted crop has been harvested. Favorable August weather will increase prospects of late planted broomcorn. In Western Oklahoma, moisture conditions have been favorable and prospects are good, but acreage is the smallest in recent years. In Colorado, prospects are favorable for the early planted crop, but late broomcorn shows a wide variation in growth due to poor germination. Much of the acreage was replanted several times. In New Mexico broomcorn had made good growth by August 1 and stands were generally uniform.

Based on condition of the growing crop on August 1, the 1948 yield is indicated at 293 pounds per acre, compared with 290 pounds last year and 308 pounds the average. Yields are expected to be larger than last year in all producing States except Texas.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For Harvest 1948	Yield Per Acre Average 1937-46	Yield Per Acre 1947	Yield Per Acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
	--Thousand acres--			--Pounds--			--Tons--		
Ill.	23	8	5	548	490	600	6,150	2,000	1,500
Kans.	18	8	7	262	280	350	2,400	1,100	1,200
Okla.	79	75	52	320	300	310	12,650	11,200	8,100
Tex.	29	34	25	308	350	190	4,570	6,000	2,400
Colo.	74	69	59	255	270	300	10,190	9,300	8,800
N. Mex.	53	32	37	249	200	275	6,730	3,200	5,100
U. S.	276	226	185	308	290	293	42,690	32,800	27,100

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Office of Agr. Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13, 1948

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BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1948

ILLINOIS: Production outlook in the Illinois district at 1,500 tons, is unchanged from August 1. This record low is only three-fourths as large as last year's short crop and less than a fourth of the 10-year (1937-46) average. Weather conditions this season have been generally favorable for both growth and harvest. Harvest started earlier than last year and the peak has now been passed. Both quality and yield are better than usual.

UNITED STATES: Beneficial rains received during August improved prospects for late planted broomcorn in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, and the Oklahoma panhandle and boosted the September 1 tonnage estimate 5 percent above a month earlier. Based on September 1 conditions of the growing crop and on crops already harvested, 1948 broomcorn production for the 6 commercial producing States is estimated at 28,500 tons. This compares with 32,800 tons harvested last year and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

Before the August rains brought relief, some early planted broomcorn in the western area showed the effects of lack of moisture. The rains were of most benefit to late planted crops in Colorado, where a substantial portion of the acreage is later than usual because of successive re-planting, and in New Mexico, Kansas and the western Dwarf area of Oklahoma.

Harvesting of early crops in the Lindsay (Oklahoma) area was nearly completed. In the Oklahoma panhandle, harvesting was just beginning and was expected to become general the second week of September. Harvesting of some early fields has started in Kansas, with the crop reported to be of good fibre and color. In New Mexico, some early planted broomcorn was ready for harvest by the end of August. Harvest of the late planted crops in this State and in Colorado will be late this year. These late crops will need a relatively long period of favorable growing weather and late frosts.

The indicated yield on September 1 of 307 pounds per acre for the six States compares with 290 pounds in 1947 and the average of 308 pounds.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indic. 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	548	490	600	6,150	2,000	1,500
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,100	1,300
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	11,200	8,100
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	6,000	2,400
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,300	9,600
N. Mex.	249	200	300	6,730	3,200	5,600
U.S.	308	290	307	42,690	32,800	28,500

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18,1948

BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1948

ILLINOIS: The Illinois broomcorn production estimate, placed at 1,500 tons, is unchanged from September 1. Harvest was finished during September under generally favorable conditions.

WESTERN DISTRICT: Growing conditions during September were favorable for late planted broomcorn in western areas, and by October 1 much of the uncertainty about the outcome of the late crop was eliminated. Some late fields, however, are still vulnerable to early frosts. October 1 reports on condition and probable yield indicate a production of 28,500 tons of brush for the six commercial broomcorn States -- Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. This estimate of tonnage is unchanged from a month ago, and compares with 32,800 tons produced in 1947, and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

During the last week of September, harvesting activity was centered in the western producing areas. In northwest Oklahoma, about one-third of the late crops remained unharvested by October 1. Harvesting of the Standard crop in the Lindsay district was 95 percent completed. Shipments of the southwest Kansas and the Baca County, Colorado, crops began during the latter part of September. Clear, windy weather aided in drying and conditioning the brush, most of which is reported to be of good quality. Labor shortages were reported in both areas. Some broomcorn has been cut with binders in an effort to preserve color, and to keep the brush from becoming overripe. Some early harvested broomcorn was also moving in New Mexico.

The indicated yield on October 1 of 307 pounds per acre for the six States is the same as last month and compares with 290 pounds in 1947 and the average of 308 pounds.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	548	490	600	6,150	2,000	1,500
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,100	1,300
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	11,200	8,100
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	6,000	2,400
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,300	9,600
N. Mex.	249	200	300	6,730	3,200	5,600
U. S.	308	290	307	42,690	32,800	28,500

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16, 1948

BROOMCORN REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1948

ILLINOIS: The Illinois broomcorn production estimate, placed at 1,500 tons, is unchanged from October 1. Harvest was finished over a month ago under generally favorable conditions.

WESTERN DISTRICT: A production of 28,600 tons of broomcorn (brush) is forecast as of November 1. This total is only 100 tons more than was indicated a month earlier, and compares with 32,800 tons produced in 1947, and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

Killing frosts in the western areas during the forepart of October ended the growing season of the late-planted crops. While most crops escaped frost damage because they were already at the cutting stage, quality of some of the late brush is not expected to be as good as that which was harvested earlier in the season. Favorable dry weather prevailed throughout October and harvesting was largely completed in all areas by November 1. A scarcity of labor for harvesting the crop was reported in western areas. Harvesting, seeding, and baling operations were still under way in these areas during the latter part of October.

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BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
		Pounds			Tons	
ILL.	548	490	600	6,150	2,000	1,500
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,100	1,300
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	11,200	8,100
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	6,000	2,400
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,300	9,600
N. Mex.	249	200	310	6,730	3,200	5,700
U. S.	308	290	309	42,690	32,800	28,600

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DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20, 1949

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1949

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ILLINOIS: The indicated Illinois broomcorn crop of 1500 tons is only a hundred tons larger than last year's crop, the smallest of record, and is less than a third as large as the ten-year average. As harvest got under way it seemed apparent that the crop was not quite equal to the earlier outlook and thus the present forecast represents a decline of a hundred tons from the August 1 forecast. Harvest has moved rapidly and is expected to be very nearly completed within a few days.

UNITED STATES: This year's crop of broomcorn is estimated at 43,300 tons. This is 400 tons above that estimated a month ago and compares with 29,500 tons harvested in 1948, and the 1938-47 average of 41,920 tons. Plentiful moisture and favorable growing weather during August improved prospects of late planted broomcorn in almost all areas. Much of the late acreage, mainly in Colorado, however, was about three weeks away from harvest and vulnerable to early frosts.

Growing conditions in Colorado and New Mexico during August were the best in several years and broomcorn made excellent growth. Conditions were likewise favorable in Oklahoma's Lindsay area where timely rains were received, but crops in the Panhandle and western counties were in need of moisture. A larger part than usual of the Oklahoma acreage was planted late this year.

Because of late plantings, much of which represented replantings, harvesting of this year's crop will continue over a much longer period than usual in most States. Partly as a result of this extended harvest, no general shortages of labor have been experienced so far. Practically all of the Texas crop was harvested by September 1. In Oklahoma shipments of the early crops were under way throughout most of August, but harvesting will continue until frost. Some early fields were cut by September 1 in southwestern Kansas. Growers in southeastern Colorado expected to begin harvesting in early September but the bulk of the crop will be harvested later this month.

The indicated yield of 354 pounds of brush per acre compares with 312 pounds in 1948 and the average of 307 pounds.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For						
	Average: 1938-47	1948	Harvest: 1949	Average: 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Average: 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	--Thousand acres--			--Pounds--			--Tons--		
ILL.	19.0	4.5	5.0	539	630	600	5,040	1,400	1,500
Kans.	17	9	6	278	360	380	2,410	1,600	1,100
Okla.	77	52	65	322	320	323	12,350	8,300	10,500
Tex.	29	28	50	316	205	380	4,710	2,900	9,500
Colo.	77	59	66	269	325	340	10,910	9,600	11,200
N.Mex.	52	37	53	245	310	358	6,500	5,700	9,500
U.S.	271.0	189.5	245.0	307	312	354	41,920	29,500	43,300

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BUREAU OF AGR. ECONOMICS — DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 24, 1949

BROOMCORN REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1949

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ILLINOIS. With the completion of broomcorn harvest in the Illinois district it seems apparent that the outturn was slightly less than indicated earlier. Production is now placed at 1,400 tons, a hundred tons less than the September 1 estimate, and the same as last year's record low. Seeding and baling were nearly completed at the end of September, and a third to half of the crop was reported sold by that time. Although red tips were found in many crops, this year's brush otherwise was generally of good quality.

UNITED STATES. Growing conditions during September were favorable for growth and maturity of late-planted broomcorn. Harvesting, seeding, and baling were at the peak of activity during the month despite rains in some localities. With about 70 percent of the Nation's crop already harvested by October 1, the prospective tonnage is now indicated at 43,000 tons. A crop of this size would be much larger than the 29,500 tons produced in 1948, but would exceed by only 3 percent the 1938-47 average of 41,920 tons.

Harvesting was practically completed by the end of September in Texas; 80 to 85 percent completed in Oklahoma and Kansas, and about half completed in New Mexico and Colorado. No damaging frosts were reported during the month and late crops in all areas showed promise of above-average yields. For the six broomcorn States, the October 1 estimated yield of 352 pounds of brush per acre compares with 312 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 307 pounds.

Quality of this year's broomcorn varies greatly as rains and disease stained many crops and copious moisture resulted in tall growth and more than the usual amount of crooked brush. Variations in quality are reflected in an equally wide range in prices offered growers for their 1949 broomcorn

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	539	630	580	5,040	1,400	1,400
Kans	278	360	340	2,410	1,600	1,000
Okla.	322	320	323	12,350	8,300	10,500
Tex.	316	205	380	4,710	2,900	9,500
Colo.	269	325	340	10,910	9,600	11,200
N. Mex.	245	310	355	6,500	5,700	9,400
U. S.	307	312	352	41,920	29,500	43,000

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23,1949

BROOMCORN REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1949

ILLINOIS: The Illinois broomcorn production estimate, at 1,400 tons, is the same as reported a month ago. Late indications suggest the possibility that the present acreage estimate may be a little low and yield slightly high. Final returns are expected to verify the production estimate.

UNITED STATES. The November 1 estimate of broomcorn (brush) is 43,000 tons, 46 percent larger than last year's small crop of 29,500 tons, and 3 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 41,920 tons.

Weather during October was ideal for harvesting the broomcorn crop and by the end of the month pulling was mostly completed. "Seeding" and baling operations were progressing rapidly throughout all late districts. Although some of this year's brush in western producing areas is rather coarse, most of the brush is of good quality, as there was very little damage from rain, and the bulk of the western crop went into ricks in good condition, The supply of harvest labor was ample during the harvesting season. Shipments of brush from producing areas during October were fairly heavy.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	539	630	550	5,040	1,400	1,400
Kans.	278	360	340	2,410	1,600	1,000
Okla.	322	320	323	12,350	8,300	10,500
Tex.	316	205	380	4,710	2,900	9,500
Colo.	269	325	340	10,910	9,600	11,200
N.Mex.	245	310	355	6,500	5,700	9,400
U. S.	307	312	351	41,920	29,500	43,000

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13, 1950

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

UNITED STATES: Production of broomcorn brush, estimated at 26,500 tons, continues to be the smallest crop of record. This is 1,400 tons below the August 1 forecast, 40 percent less than the 44,100 tons harvested in 1949 and 36 percent below the average of 41,170 tons. Smaller crops than last year are expected to be harvested in each of the six important producing States with most of the decrease occurring in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, where production is less than half that of 1949. Much of the late planted acreage in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico is subject to damage from early frosts.

All of the decline in production during the past month occurred in Oklahoma, where wind and rain damage has been severe on mature broomcorn. However, late broomcorn may produce well unless damaged by frost. Most of the broomcorn in the western Panhandle area of Oklahoma is very late. In Texas, the crop in the Southern part of the State was almost all harvested by early August and harvest in central counties was well advanced by the end of the month. The crop in Colorado continues to be late and is in varying stages of growth. In New Mexico broomcorn was seeded irregularly from early June to late July under unfavorable conditions. Yield prospects continue to be below average. Most of the acreage is expected to be harvested in October. The crop in Illinois was damaged by driving rains and winds during the last week in August. Although harvest is about half completed, the recent unfavorable weather and anthracnose may lower yields and quality on the remaining acreage for harvest. The crop in Kansas is reported to be in fairly good condition with harvest expected to begin in Southwest areas soon.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	564	570	550	4,350	1,600	1,400
Kans.	296	340	275	2,350	1,200	700
Okla.	323	350	340	12,050	11,400	11,000
Tex.	312	380	280	4,710	9,300	4,300
Colo.	284	340	225	11,460	12,100	5,600
N.Mex.	249	340	220	6,250	8,500	3,500
U. S.	311	356	283	41,170	44,100	26,500

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DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17, 1951

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U. S. BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

Prospective production of broomcorn declined 2,800 tons during August. Insufficient moisture reduced crop prospects 1,800 tons in Colorado and 1,000 tons in New Mexico. In other States, the crop outlook remained about the same as a month ago. The crop is now estimated at 36,000 tons compared with last years' small harvest of 25,900 tons and the ten-year average of 42,650 tons.

In Illinois cutting was well under way the first week of September. The crop as harvested is generally of good quality although some stained tips are developing while in the sheds. The brush runs to greater length than usual. Moisture has been favorable in Kansas and harvest is expected to get underway shortly. Hot, dry weather damaged the crop in west central Oklahoma. In the Lindsay area about 80 percent of the crop was harvested by September 1. Broomcorn in the Oklahoma Panhandle is late but a good crop is in prospect. Harvest of the Texas crop was well advanced on August 1 and the crop moved to market early. Although Colorado crop prospects declined during August, good quality brush is still in prospect. Rainfall in New Mexico during August was inadequate for normal crop development; growth is irregular and crop prospects remain uncertain.

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
		Pounds			Tons	
ILL.	572	550	600	3,780	1,200	1,500
Kans.	312	275	340	2,340	700	1,200
Okla.	332	340	320	12,370	9,500	12,200
Tex.	330	290	220	5,390	4,500	5,300
Colo.	301	225	300	12,250	6,500	10,800
N.Mex.	260	220	220	6,520	3,500	5,000
U.S.	320	279	284	42,650	25,900	36,000

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Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13, 1952

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,-8-11-52: The 1952 broomcorn brush crop is forecast at 27,900 tons compared with 33,600 tons last year and the 10-year average of 41,170 tons. Except for the 1950 crop of 27,100 tons, the prospective 1952 crop is the smallest of record. Indicated production is below last year in all producing States except Texas. The sharpest reduction from last year is in Colorado where a crop of only 2,600 tons or about 1/3 of last year is in prospect. The New Mexico crop of 3,600 tons is also considerably below last year and only about 57 percent of average. The Oklahoma crop is about 10 percent below last year but almost equal to average. On the other hand, the Texas crop is about 43 percent above last year and about 40 percent above average.

Growers planted 320,000 acres this year or 7 percent more than 298,000 acres last year. Acreage losses have been unusually heavy in Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico with a loss of 26 percent expected for the 6 broomcorn growing States. After allowance for abandonment, resulting from drought and other causes, the harvested acreage this year is expected to be 236,000 acres or 10 percent below last year and 11 percent below average.

The quality of the small crop in Illinois promises to be the best in recent years and most of it was heading by August 1. The crop is unusually uniform in condition and growth. In Kansas, conditions have been quite dry in the Southwest and growth was slow. Late plantings in Oklahoma were larger than usual and offset some of the loss of the early planted acreage. The late crop will require favorable weather to reach maturity. June and July temperatures averaged near record highs in the western Dwarf areas of Oklahoma and many low yields are in prospect. In the Lindsay area, cutting and curing of the crop was under way by the end of July. Texas conditions have been generally favorable, although acreage losses were relatively heavy in some areas. The south Texas crop has been generally harvested and marketings from the Beeville section passed the peak in late July, with quality generally good. Harvesting was just getting under way in the Devine-Hondo area the latter part of July. Hot, dry weather hastened maturity of the central Texas crop. Soil moisture in Colorado's broomcorn area has been deficient throughout most of the planting season. Many early stands were not satisfactory and late plantings continued into July. Drought and extreme temperatures killed or caused abandonment of about half of the planted acreage, leaving only 41,000 acres for harvest. While some beneficial rains were received in July, the crop in Baca County was in critical condition on August 1. A large percentage of the New Mexico acreage was also planted late. On August 1 the crop ranged from newly planted to about a foot high. Ideal growing conditions will be necessary for the late acreage to produce an average yield/ On the whole, because of drought and late plantings, the outcome of the broomcorn crop is more in doubt than usual at this time.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	568	570	600	2,980	1,100	900
Kans.	302	245	200	2,010	1,100	1,000
Okla.	324	315	280	11,930	13,100	11,800
Tex.	325	235	300	5,720	5,600	8,000
Colo.	286	225	125	12,200	8,300	2,600
N.Mex.	255	205	160	6,330	4,400	3,600
U. S.	309	258	235	41,170	33,600	27,900

Reissued at Springfield, Illinois
August 13, 1952

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BUREAU OF AGR. ECONOMICS — DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P. O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15, 1952

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BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,-9-10-52: On the basis of reports about September 1, the broomcorn crop is indicated at 28,200 tons of brush compared with 27,900 tons on August 1, 33,600 tons in 1951 and the 10-year average of 41,170 tons. All of the increase over the August 1 forecast was in Texas and New Mexico. September 1 production forecasts remained unchanged from a month earlier for other States except Illinois where a smaller tonnage is expected.

The Illinois harvest began about mid-August and was nearly completed by September 1 except for some seed broomcorn. Quality of the Illinois crop is exceptionally good. The August drought materially reduced prospects in the Dwarf areas of western Oklahoma where conditions show considerable variation. Yields are disappointing in the west-central area of the State and abandonment will exceed earlier expectations. Harvest is well along in the Cimarron County area with about 3,100 tons estimated for the area. In the Lindsay area, early August rains improved the late crops and the larger tonnage from the Lindsay crop is expected to off-set the declines reported in the Dwarf areas. By September 1 about 85 percent of the Oklahoma Standard crop and about 30 percent of the Dwarf crop had been harvested.

The Texas crop was harvested under favorable conditions. By September 1 baling was nearly completed in the early South Texas area, with most of the crop either sold or under cover. In the Lampasas area, harvest was about 90 percent completed. In Colorado, drought damage caused a heavy abandonment and low yields. Early planted broomcorn is providing most of the tonnage in this State but the final production of brush will depend on the length of the growing season. Conditions in New Mexico are varied but some improvement resulted from August rains; prospects for late planted broomcorn in Roosevelt County were improved somewhat but crops in other areas are still in need of moisture. Harvesting of the small acreage of early broomcorn in New Mexico was under way by September 1.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Tons		
ILL.	568	570	535	2,980	1,100	800
Kans.	302	245	210	2,010	1,100	1,000
Okla.	324	315	280	11,930	13,100	11,800
Tex.	325	235	310	5,720	5,600	8,200
Colo.	286	225	125	12,200	8,300	2,600
N.Mex.	255	205	170	6,330	4,400	3,800
U. S.	309	258	239	41,170	33,600	28,200

Reissued at Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1952

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

U. S. Department of Agriculture
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BUREAU OF AGR. ECONOMICS — DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., August 13, 1953

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1953

Washington, D.C., 8-11-53: For the fourth time in the last six years, the Nation's crop of broomcorn brush is very small. Based on the tonnage already harvested by August 1, and on acreage and condition of the growing crop as of that date, the 1953 output is forecast at 30,200 tons. While this is 4 percent larger than last year's small crop, it is nearly one-fourth smaller than average, and the seventh smallest in 39 years of record. Droughty conditions persisting throughout the normal planting season in most producing areas except Illinois, largely account for this small tonnage. Compared with 1952, slightly larger crops are expected this year in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Illinois, but the sharply smaller--44 percent less--tonnage indicated for Texas, amost offsets these increases.

Encouraged by record and near record high prices of brush during the last two years, growers planted more acres of broomcorn in 1953 than in any of the last six years. As of August 1 the planted acreage is estimated at 322,500 acres, 1 percent more than in 1952, but 10 percent above the average of 292,500 acres. The 1953 planting season extended over a much longer period than usual. The earliest plantings were made in the Lower Valley of South Texas in January. Because of droughty conditions, plantings progressed at a somewhat retarded rate in other parts of Texas and the dry areas of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and western Oklahoma. Many of the late stands in these States were not planted until after the rains of the first three weeks in July. In no recent year has such a large portion of the acreage been planted as late as this year. Development of late broomcorn has been generally good but favorable growing weather and normal to late frost dates are needed to insure satisfactory maturity.

Reports from growers indicate that 19.8 percent of the planted acreage will not be harvested for brush. Some of this acreage was pastured or ensiled. The harvested acreage is forecast at 258,500 acres, 4 percent more than last year but less than the average of 265,000 acres.

The yield of 234 pounds per acre indicated on August 1 this year, is the fifth lowest of record and compares with 233 last year and the average of 298 pounds.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
		Pounds			Tons	
ILL.	564	640	620	2,300	1,000	1,100
Kans.	296	220	260	1,820	1,100	1,400
Okla.	322	280	290	12,220	11,800	12,900
Texas	312	320	200	5,900	8,800	4,900
Colo.	280	125	175	12,130	3,400	4,900
N.Mex.	234	140	200	5,550	3,000	5,000
U.S.	298	233	234	39,920	29,100	30,200

Reissued at Springfield, Illinois
August 13, 1953

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

U. S. Department of Agriculture
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BUREAU OF AGR. ECONOMICS — DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Office of Agricultural Statistician, P.O. Box 429, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15, 1953

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1953

Washington, D.C. 9/10/53: The 1953 broomcorn crop is estimated at 30,000 tons only 200 tons less than indicated a month ago. It is 900 tons more than the 1952 crop but is nearly 10,000 tons less than the 10-year average. Prospects on September 1 were about the same as a month earlier in Illinois and Oklahoma, poorer in New Mexico and Kansas and better in Colorado and Texas. Because of dry soil conditions at normal planting time, a larger acreage than usual was planted late in July in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Moisture conditions in August were favorable for growth and development of the crop in parts of the area, but dry weather retarded growth in other localities. The peak of harvest was over in the Lindsay area of Oklahoma by the end of August and broomcorn workers were moving to the Northwestern districts. In Colorado, the outcome of much of the late planted acreage still is in doubt because of the possibility of early frost; rains in August were beneficial and the crop showed some improvement. Harvest has begun in Colorado but is not expected to be general until late September. In New Mexico there is a wide variation in growth as a result of late plantings. The crop made slow progress because of the prolonged drought, and additional acreage losses were in evidence by the end of August.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
		Pounds			Tons	
ILL.	564	640	640	2,300	1,000	1,100
Kans.	296	220	230	1,820	1,100	1,300
Okla.	322	280	290	12,220	11,800	12,900
Texas	312	320	205	5,900	8,800	5,000
Colo.	280	125	190	12,130	3,400	5,300
N.Mex.	234	140	175	5,550	3,000	4,400
U. S.	298	233	232	39,920	29,100	30,000

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September 15, 1953

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September 21, 1954

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

Washington, D.C. 9/15/54: The crop of broomcorn is estimated at 23,000 tons, nearly one-fourth below the 1953 production and two-fifths below average. The prospective tonnage is 3 percent less than indicated a month ago, and confirms this year's crop as the smallest of record. Compared with a month ago, smaller crops are now expected in Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas, but somewhat larger crops are indicated in Illinois and Texas. In New Mexico, prospects are the same as on August 1. The U. S. yield of 224 pounds of brush per acre is the lowest in 20 years.

The droughty July weather in western producing areas curtailed yields of early plantings and stands were spotty. Quality and grades of brush already harvested by September 1 varied greatly. Bale weights in Texas and Oklahoma were higher than last year. Beneficial rainfall in late July and early August improved growing conditions over a wide area, and encouraged late plantings in Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Some plantings were destroyed by drought shortly after germinating. In Colorado, a considerable acreage was planted after the July and August rains to establish cover on land subject to wind erosion. This, and other late planted broomcorn, will need an unusually late fall growing season to mature before the first frost.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		Indicated	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	- Thousand acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	7	3	3.5	590	730	650	2,070	1,100	1,100
Kans.	12	9	5	284	220	210	1,700	1,000	500
Okla.	78	97	80	313	300	235	12,310	14,600	9,400
Texas	41	49	42	313	215	250	6,450	5,300	5,200
Colo.	85	58	40	261	185	170	11,470	5,400	3,400
N. Mex.	45	35	36	218	155	190	5,100	2,700	3,400
U. S.	268	251	206.5	288	239	224	39,100	30,100	23,000

Reissued at Springfield, Illinois
September 21, 1954

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

CROPS

December 21, 1954

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1954

ILLINOIS: The 1954 broomcorn crop amounting to 1,200 tons is slightly larger than that of any of the immediately preceding four years, but otherwise is the smallest of record. Although the 1954 yield per acre was substantially smaller than the record high produced a year earlier, the decline was more than offset by marked increases in acreage, particularly in the lower part of the district. Hot, dry weather in July, followed by heavy showers in early August appears to have been responsible for a high proportion of crooked brush in some fields -- to the extent that some was never harvested.

UNITED STATES: The 1954 production of broomcorn brush was the smallest of record despite some boost in output resulting from improved growing conditions in late summer and fall. This year's crop is estimated at 26,900 tons, 13 percent below the 31,000 tons produced in 1953, and nearly one-third smaller than average. Larger crops than in 1953 were produced this year in Texas, New Mexico and Illinois, but production was much smaller in Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas.

Much of the early broomcorn in western dry-land areas was stunted by the drought and excessive heat, and some plantings failed to produce merchantable brush. Growth was uneven and in some cases only portions of fields were harvested. However, the moisture situation improved somewhat after mid-July and additional plantings, intended for both brush and control of wind erosion were made after the rains. Some of the late plantings reached maturity during the relatively long period of frost-free fall weather. A larger portion than usual of the total tonnage produced was harvested from late plantings, and from broomcorn grown under irrigation.

The planted acreage is estimated at 292,000 acres of which 237,000 acres were harvested. Abandonment of 55,000 acres represented 19 percent of the planted acreage and, except for 1952 and 1953, was the largest in 15 years. In 1953, growers planted 329,000 acres of which 260,000 acres were harvested for brush.

Yields per acre were slightly above average in Illinois and New Mexico, but much below in all other States. Quality of the 1954 crop brush is very poor to good. The U. S. yield of 226 pounds per acre compares with 238 pounds last year and the average of 288 pounds.

Broomcorn: Acreage, yield, production, and price by States, 1943-52 average, and annual 1948-54

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
		Average 1943-52				1948		
ILLINOIS	7	590	2,070		4	700	1,400	381
Kansas	12	284	1,700		9	320	1,400	323
Oklahoma	78	313	12,310		59	300	8,800	325
Texas	41	313	6,450		34	235	4,000	275
Colorado	85	261	11,470		67	295	9,900	300
New Mexico	45	218	5,100		34	265	4,500	293
Total	268	288	39,100		207	291	30,000	308
		1949				1950		
ILLINOIS	5	590	1,500	315	4	550	1,100	448
Kansas	8	275	1,100	253	6	275	800	322
Oklahoma	72	295	10,600	255	59	320	9,400	380
Texas	63	350	11,000	180	34	300	5,100	300
Colorado	82	285	11,700	220	76	190	7,200	371
New Mexico	61	320	9,800	180	33	210	3,500	415
Total	291	314	45,700	214	212	256	27,100	368
		1951				1952		
ILLINOIS	3.5	570	1,000	468	3	640	1,000	495
Kansas	9	265	1,200	400	9	200	900	420
Oklahoma	83	315	13,100	450	87	295	12,800	450
Texas	50	240	6,000	420	55	320	8,800	340
Colorado	74	225	8,300	425	58	125	3,600	365
New Mexico	43	195	4,200	440	46	160	3,700	400
Total	262.5	257	33,800	436	258	239	30,800	403
		1953				1954		
ILLINOIS	3	730	1,100	505	4	600	1,200	425
Kansas	9	220	1,000	335	6	250	800	365
Oklahoma	97	300	14,600	325	80	260	10,400	415
Texas	48	205	4,900	380	50	215	5,400	340
Colorado	58	185	5,400	300	52	155	4,000	330
New Mexico	45	180	4,000	310	45	225	5,100	320
Total	260	238	31,000	334	237	226	26,900	368

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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September 12, 1955

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

ILLINOIS: The current production forecast, amounting to 1,400 tons is up 100 tons from the August estimate, and 200 tons larger than last year's production, but 460 tons smaller than the ten-year average. The present yield outlook promises 700 pounds of brush per acre, a yield equalled in 1948, but exceeded only once--in 1953 when 730 pounds per acre was reported. Harvest appeared to be about half done at the end of August. Labor costs are reported to be exceptionally high. Quality of this year's crop is better than usual. Fiber is good and there is a minimum of crooks and stain. In length it is said to run strongly to hurl.

UNITED STATES: The broomcorn crop is estimated at 43,100 tons, 1,100 tons or nearly 3 percent above the August 1 forecast. Compared with a month ago, production is up 100 tons in Illinois, and 1,200 tons in Texas. Prospects declined 200 tons in Kansas and remained the same in Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In Texas, indicated yields in the old established dryland areas of production were about the same as a month ago. However, production in new areas, primarily under irrigation, exceeded the expectations of a month earlier. Growing conditions in the Panhandle area have been good and yield prospects are very favorable with harvest getting underway in late August.

In Kansas, continued drought cut broomcorn prospects considerably during the month. In central and south-central counties of Oklahoma, about 85 percent of the crop was harvested prior to September 1. Around 20 percent of the crop had been harvested in the west-central dwarf area of Beckham and Roger Mills Counties with harvest expected to get underway about mid-September in Panhandle counties of northwestern Oklahoma. While some broomcorn fields deteriorated during August in Colorado as a result of hot, dry weather, much of the acreage benefitted from showers. In New Mexico, where July rains were favorable, soils were becoming dry in late August with production prospects holding at about the level indicated a month ago.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
		- Pounds -			- Tons -	
ILLINOIS	599	600	700	1,860	1,200	1,400
Kansas	278	250	270	1,580	800	900
Oklahoma	310	260	325	12,830	10,400	16,900
Texas	304	215	215	6,670	5,400	7,400
Colorado	248	155	250	10,620	4,000	8,000
New Mexico	219	225	275	5,020	5,100	8,500
United States	282	226	279	38,580	26,900	43,100

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE ✱ ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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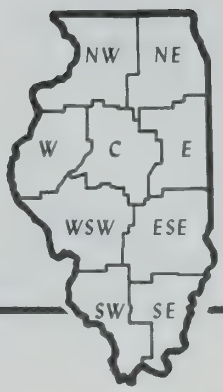

December 28, 1955

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1955

ILLINOIS: This year's broomcorn crop, amounting to 1,600 tons is the largest since 1947 although 14 percent less than the 1944-53 average and sharply below the production level of a decade ago. Exceptionally high yields more than offset a moderate decline in acreage harvested. A total of 4,500 acres was harvested compared with 5,000 acres last year and the ten-year average of 6,000 acres. A yield of 700 pounds per acre is indicated compared with 550 pounds a year earlier and the ten-year average of 599 pounds. The crop was favored with adequate moisture during its early growing period and a turn to dry weather as harvest approached enhanced its quality. At least one crop was harvested about August 1 and cutting got under way generally shortly after mid-month. Harvest was completed soon after September 1, except for seed brush.

UNITED STATES: The 1955 production of broomcorn in the main 6-State area is estimated at 44,700 tons. This is the largest crop since 1949 and compares with the record-low production of 28,500 tons in 1954 and the 10-year average of 38,580 tons.

The material increase in production this year over that of recent years was due to a sharp expansion in acreage and to slightly higher than average yields per acre. Moisture conditions during the planting and early growing seasons were generally favorable, except in some areas of Texas. The 1955 acreage planted is estimated at 374,500 acres. This is 20 percent more than the 312,000 acres planted in 1954 and compares with the average of 304,000 acres for the United States. Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 16 percent, leaving 318,500 acres for harvest. This was nearly one-fourth more than the 253,000 acres harvested in 1954 and compares with the average of 269,000 acres.

The yield per harvested acre for the United States averaged 285 pounds, 60 pounds above the low yield in 1954. The average is 282 pounds per acre. In Illinois, Oklahoma and New Mexico the yield per acre was higher than for last year and also above average while in Kansas, Texas, and Colorado yields were below average.

Although rainfall during the main growing season was generally light, in most areas showers were sufficient to maintain fairly good prospects. Deficient soil moisture materially limited yields in the Beeville and Revine-Hondo areas of Texas. Weather during the harvest season was favorable and the quality of the crop has been generally good.

BROOMCORN: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price by States, 1944-53 average, and Annual 1949-55

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
		Average 1944-53					1952	
ILLINOIS	6	599	1,860		3	640	1,000	495
Kansas	11	278	1,580		9	200	900	420
Oklahoma	82	310	12,830		87	295	12,800	450
Texas	44	304	6,670		55	320	8,800	340
Colorado	82	248	10,620		58	125	3,600	365
New Mexico	44	219	5,020		46	160	3,700	400
U. S.	269	282	38,580		258	239	30,800	403
		1949					1953	
ILLINOIS	5	590	1,500	315	3	730	1,100	505
Kansas	8	275	1,100	253	9	220	1,000	335
Oklahoma	72	295	10,600	255	97	300	14,600	325
Texas	63	350	11,000	180	48	205	4,900	380
Colorado	82	285	11,700	220	58	185	5,400	300
New Mexico	61	320	9,800	180	45	180	4,000	310
U. S.	291	314	45,700	214	260	238	31,000	334
		1950					1954	
ILLINOIS	4	550	1,100	448	5	550	1,400	435
Kansas	6	275	800	322	6	250	800	362
Oklahoma	59	320	9,400	380	75	240	9,000	415
Texas	34	300	5,100	300	61	250	7,600	340
Colorado	76	190	7,200	371	64	160	5,100	330
New Mexico	33	210	3,500	415	42	220	4,600	330
U. S.	212	256	27,100	368	253	225	28,500	366
		1951					1955	
ILLINOIS	3.5	570	1,000	468	4.5	700	1,600	330
Kansas	9	265	1,200	400	6	250	800	195
Oklahoma	83	315	13,100	450	105	325	17,100	225
Texas	50	240	6,000	420	71	280	9,900	230
Colorado	74	225	8,300	425	72	220	7,900	200
New Mexico	43	195	4,200	440	55	270	7,400	205
U. S.	262.5	257	33,800	436	313.5	285	44,700	222

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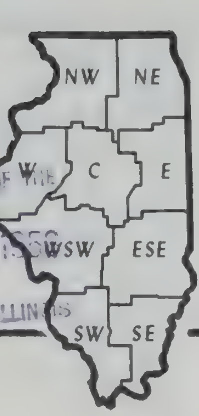

August 15, 1956

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1956

Washington, D.C., 8-10-56: A record low broomcorn crop of 25,800 tons is estimated this year. This is 42 percent less than the comparatively large 1955 production of 44,500 tons, and 2,800 tons less than the small crop produced in 1954. The 10-year average is 34,850 tons.

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 290,500 acres, is about one-fourth less than the 378,500 acres planted in 1955, and is the smallest since 1950. Abandonment of planted acreage is estimated at 17.9 percent, leaving 238,500 acres for harvest as compared with 316,500 acres in 1955 and the average of 259,400 acres. Yield per acre of 215 pounds is sharply below the 1955 yield of 281 pounds and the average of 268 pounds.

Broomcorn prospects in Illinois are very good on the reduced acreage with yield per acre estimated at 725 pounds. In Kansas, unfavorable soil moisture limited stands. Early July rains were beneficial but hot, dry weather in late July reduced prospects materially.

Prospects are generally poor in Oklahoma except in the west central area where July rains improved prospects and normal yields are expected. Drought caused heavy abandonment in central Oklahoma. Much of the early planted crop fell down as a result of disease, hot weather or poor root systems and the late planted broomcorn is being damaged by heat and drought. Broomcorn is late in the Panhandle area. In Texas, conditions in all dry-land areas have been unfavorable and acreage abandonment has been heavy. With severe drought and a sharp reduction in irrigated acreage, the yield per acre is estimated at 170 pounds.

In Colorado and New Mexico, the harvested acreage is expected to be about the same as last year. In the Baca county area, rains have been spotted with good prospects in some localities. However, much of the acreage was planted following July rains with a late frost needed for the crop to make. Rainfall has been generally favorable in New Mexico and the crop has made satisfactory progress.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 800 acres planted, a yield of 1,250 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1955 totaled 1,300 tons.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1945-54	Acreage: Harvested: 1955	Acreage: For harvest 1956	Yield per acre: Average 1945-54	Yield per acre: 1955	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Production: Average 1945-54	Production: 1955	Production: Indicated 1956
	- 1,000 Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	5	4	4	594	700	725	1,580	1,600	1,300
Kans.	9	6	4	254	250	200	1,180	800	400
Okla.	79	105	74	294	325	220	11,630	17,100	8,100
Texas	48	72	29	296	265	170	7,020	9,500	2,500
Colo.	77	74	74	228	220	180	9,010	8,100	6,700
N. Mex.	41	55	54	211	270	250	4,430	7,400	6,800
U. S.	259	316	238	268	281	215	34,850	44,500	25,800

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J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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September 13, 1956

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

ILLINOIS: The September 1 forecast of 1,300 tons is unchanged from the August estimate, and is approximately one-fifth below last year and the ten-year average. The present yield outlook of 725 pounds per acre has been exceeded only in 1953 when 730 pounds per acre were harvested. Harvesting of green broomcorn is nearing completion with quality about average.

UNITED STATES: The record-low broomcorn crop as estimated a month ago suffered additional damage from high temperatures and continued drought during August. The crop is estimated at 22,400 tons, 3,400 tons less than forecast last month and only one-half as large as the 1955 crop of 44,500 tons. The 10-year average is 34,850 tons.

Rains have been generally spotted in all dryland areas. While rains benefited some late broomcorn, in many areas the crop was too far gone for recovery and abandonment has been heavy. Yields and quality vary widely with some producers turning cattle in broomcorn fields or cutting the crop for feed.

In Kansas, mid-August showers were beneficial but stands are spotted and portions of fields failed to head. In west central Oklahoma, August drought reduced prospects. July and August drought materially reduced yields in south central areas of Oklahoma. Mid-August rains improved prospects on the small acreage in the Panhandle area. While scattered August rains in New Mexico and Colorado checked deterioration in some areas and gave new hope for very late broomcorn, such gains were more than offset by damage resulting from generally unfavorable weather.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 800 acres planted, a yield of 1,250 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1955 totaled 1,300 tons.

BROOMCORN - SEPT. 1, 1956

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1956						
	Average 1945-54	1955		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	- 1,000 Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	5	4	4	594	700	725	1,580	1,600	1,300
Kans.	9	6	4	254	250	190	1,180	800	400
Okla.	79	105	74	294	325	200	11,630	17,100	7,400
Texas	48	72	29	296	265	170	7,020	9,500	2,500
Colo.	77	74	74	228	220	135	9,010	8,100	5,000
N. Mex.	41	55	54	211	270	215	4,430	7,400	5,800
U.S.	259	316	238	268	281	187	34,850	44,500	22,400

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

James R. Kendall
Agricultural Statistician

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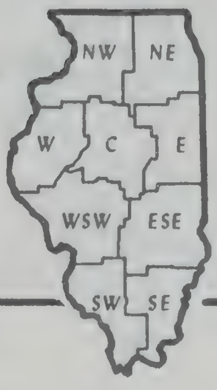

December 26, 1956

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1956

ILLINOIS: Production of broomcorn in Illinois dipped to a new low point with only 900 tons indicated for the current year. This year's yield per acre appears to have been moderately smaller than that of a year ago, although much above average. However, acreage harvested was down sharply. The crop was said to have included less hurl than usual and some was a bit coarse in fibre. Many of the crops included stained brush, but there was very little crooked brush and growers evidently did an excellant job of handling, seeding, and baling.

UNITED STATES: The 1956 broomcorn crop is estimated at 20,300 tons -- the smallest crop of record by a wide margin. This is 2,100 tons less than estimated in September and compares with 44,000 tons in 1955, the 10-year average of 34,850 tons, and the previous record-low crop of 27,700 tons in 1950. The extremely short crop this year was due to a material reduction in planted acreage and severe drought which caused heavy abandonment and low yields.

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 297,400 acres, is about one-fourth less than the 378,900 acres planted in 1955 and is the smallest since 1950. Abandonment of planted acreage was extremely heavy, averaging 32 percent for the United States. In Texas, around one-half of the planted acreage was abandoned, about one-third in Kansas and Colorado, and nearly one-fourth in Oklahoma and New Mexico. The acreage harvested, indicated at 203,400 acres, was 36 percent less than in 1955 and the smallest of record. The yield per harvested acre of 200 pounds compares with 278 pounds for last season.

Drought materially reduced yields of early planted broomcorn with much of the later planted acreage resulting in complete failure. However, with favorable prices prevailing, considerable low yielding acreage was harvested. With heavy abandonment of dry-land acreage, a larger than usual percent of the harvested acreage was grown under irrigation.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the United States totals. Reports for that State show 600 acres planted in 1956, 500 acres harvested, 940 pounds yield per harvested acre, and 235 tons produced. This compares with 1,300 tons in 1955 and about 400 tons in 1954.

BROOMCORN: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price by States, 1949-1956

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
		1949					1953	
ILLINOIS	5	590	1,500	315	3	730	1,100	505
Kansas	8	275	1,100	253	9	200	900	335
Oklahoma	72	295	10,600	255	97	300	14,600	325
Texas	63	350	11,000	180	52	220	5,700	380
Colorado	82	285	11,700	220	62	185	5,700	300
New Mexico	61	320	9,800	180	45	180	4,000	310
U. S.	291	314	45,700		268	239	32,000	
		1950					1954	
ILLINOIS	4	550	1,100	448	5	550	1,400	435
Kansas	6	275	800	322	6	200	600	362
Oklahoma	59	320	9,400	380	78	215	8,400	415
Texas	38	300	5,700	300	63	265	8,300	340
Colorado	76	190	7,200	371	66	160	5,300	330
New Mexico	33	810	3,500	415	42	220	4,600	330
U. S.	216	257	27,700		260	220	28,600	
		1951					1955	
ILLINOIS	3.5	570	1,000	468	3.9	780	1,500	330
Kansas	9	265	1,200	400	6	200	600	200
Oklahoma	83	315	13,100	450	105	325	17,100	228
Texas	55	245	6,700	420	66	270	8,900	230
Colorado	74	225	8,300	425	81	210	8,500	215
New Mexico	43	195	4,200	440	55	270	7,400	190
U. S.	267.5	258	34,500		316.9	278	44,000	223
		1952					1956	
ILLINOIS	3	640	1,000	495	2.4	750	900	495
Kansas	9	175	800	420	4	190	400	410
Oklahoma	87	295	12,800	450	65	220	7,200	480
Texas	60	330	9,900	340	28	210	2,900	340
Colorado	58	125	3,600	365	62	140	4,300	435
New Mexico	46	160	3,700	400	42	220	4,600	460
U. S.	263	242	31,800		203.4	200	20,300	445

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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August 15, 1957

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1957

Washington, D.C., 8-9-57: Broomcorn production is forecast at 43,300 tons - more than double the record-low 1956 crop and only slightly less than the comparatively large 1955 crop of 44,000 tons. The 1946-55 average is 35,220 tons. The planted acreage is estimated at 335,500 acres, 13 percent more than the 297,400 acres planted last season. The ten-year average is 303,690 acres. In 1956, as a result of the severe drought, nearly one-third of the planted acreage was abandoned, compared with the average of 13.2 percent. Most of the abandonment this year was caused by early-season floods and "washouts", with the acreage not replanted. In addition, considerable acreage in Texas was not harvested because of excessive growth and high labor costs.

In Illinois, where "too much water" tells the story, the crop is late--with much of it planted in early July--and generally uneven. Acreage is about the same as last year and the prospective yield down to 600 pounds. In Kansas, soil moisture was favorable at planting time. As in other western areas, some "washed out" sorghum acreage was put in broomcorn. In the Lindsay Oklahoma area, only a limited acreage was planted at the usual time. The early planted acreage that survived floods and the prolonged excessive rain has been harvested with quality below the usual standard for the area. Most of the Lindsay acreage was planted late and will be harvested in late August through September--overlapping other areas normally harvesting later. Moisture has been favorable in western Oklahoma and the Panhandle areas.

Production in Texas is estimated at 10,000 tons, up sharply from last year's drought riddled crop. As in the Lindsay area, terrific rains and storms seriously delayed planting and only a small acreage was harvested at the usual time. In Colorado, the crop is making very good progress. Soil moisture is ample to abundant with abandonment expected to be comparatively light. Frequent May and June rains delayed planting. Some early July acreage was put in on washed out sorghum land which should mature, barring early frost. In New Mexico, considerable acreage is grown under irrigation. April and May rainfall was favorable and most broomcorn was planted by late May. Early growth was favorable. However, all of June and the first three weeks of July were hot and dry and considerable dryland acreage was lost. Much of this acreage was replanted in late July. Harvest of this acreage will depend on favorable moisture and late frost.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 600 acres planted, a yield of 1,670 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1956 totaled 235 tons.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Average 1946-55	1956							
	- 1,000 Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	5	2.4	2.5	623	750	600	1,530	900	800
Kans.	8	4	8	247	190	275	1,060	400	1,100
Okla.	82	65	78	298	220	330	12,180	7,200	12,900
Tex.	50	28	54	292	210	370	7,250	2,900	10,000
Colo.	74	62	96	220	140	260	8,300	4,300	12,500
N.Mex.	43	42	48	224	220	250	4,900	4,600	6,000
U. S.	262	203.4	286.5	268	200	302	35,220	20,300	43,300

Reissued at Springfield, Illinois - 8/15/57

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Maurice E. Johnson
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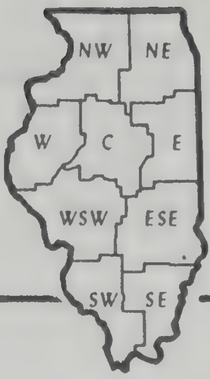

September 17, 1957

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

Washington, D. C., 9-10-57: During August, dry soils reduced broomcorn prospects in southwest Oklahoma and in parts of Baca County, Colorado. Production for the United States is estimated at 41,700 tons, 1,600 tons less than indicated a month ago. The 10-year average production is 35,220 tons. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 291 pounds compares with the 1956 drought yield of 200 pounds and the 10-year average of 268 pounds.

In Illinois, both quality and yield per acre prospects vary widely. While harvest is usually well advanced around September 1, it was just getting under way at that time this year. Lack of moisture reduced dryland broomcorn prospects in Kansas but the irrigated crop continued to make good progress and offset the decline. Quality is expected to be good.

In Oklahoma, August weather was generally favorable in central areas and Cimarron County, but was too dry in most other areas. Harvest in the Lindsay area was active the first of September, getting started in the Roger Mills-Ellis County area, and expected to get under way in the Panhandle by September 10. Harvest began in northwest Texas the last week of August while planting of the fall crop was under way in the Lower Valley. Around 75 percent of the Texas crop has been sold by producers.

In Colorado, progress of the crop varies widely. Rainfall during August was generally light and some acreage was suffering for lack of moisture. Light harvest got under way around the first of September. Rains during August improved prospects in New Mexico. Lateness of the crop remains a limiting factor in both New Mexico and Colorado.

Production in California, which is not included in the United States total is estimated at 500 tons, and compares with 235 tons in 1956.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Average 1946-55	1956							
ILL.	5	2.4	2.5	623	750	620	1,530	900	800
Kans.	8	4	8	247	190	275	1,060	400	1,100
Okla.	82	65	78	298	220	320	12,180	7,200	12,500
Tex.	50	28	54	292	210	370	7,250	2,900	10,000
Colo.	74	62	96	220	140	225	8,300	4,300	10,800
N. Mex.	43	42	48	224	220	270	4,900	4,600	6,500
U. S.	262	203.4	286.5	268	200	291	35,220	20,300	41,700

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Agricultural Statistician In Charge

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Broomcorn Report - September 1, 1957

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CROPS

January 2, 1958

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1957

ILLINOIS: A total of only 800 tons of broomcorn was produced in Illinois in 1957 - - a new record low. A year earlier, 900 tons were produced, and the 1946-55 average stands at 1,530 tons. A decline in yield more than offset a modest increase in acreage. Wet weather seriously delayed planting and high humidity and heavy dews at harvest time were unfavorable for curing. Harvest started late and extended over a longer period of time than usual. The tendency toward overlength and coarseness of fibre, observed in the earlier crops, was less apparent in those cut later. Much of the crop carried quite a bit of tinge.

UNITED STATES: The 1957 broomcorn crop is estimated at 42,800 tons. This is 1,100 tons more than the September forecast and only slightly less than the August forecast of 43,300 tons. It compares with the revised 1956 production of 19,700 tons, the large 1955 crop of 44,000 tons, and the 10-year average of 35,220 tons.

The acreage planted in 1957, at 330,800 acres, is 11 percent more than planted in 1956. Abandonment was comparatively light except in Texas, averaging 14.5 percent for the United States, compared with nearly one-third of the planted acreage for the previous season. The acreage harvested is estimated at 282,700 acres, up 39 percent from last year. Yields per acre were generally good to excellent, averaging 303 pounds compared with the light harvest of 193 pounds per acre for the previous year. In contrast with 1956--in fact with several seasons--rainfall was generally ample throughout the season and excessive in some major producing areas.

In Texas, heavy rains and floods materially delayed planting. Much of the early planted acreage failed to survive the violent weather and had to be replanted. Soil moisture during the growing season was favorable to abundant resulting in good to excessive growth. While yields of good quality were harvested in some localities, excessive growth and storm damage resulted in heavy abandonment and reduced quality in other areas.

Floods and continuous rains also delayed planting in the Lindsay, Oklahoma, area with only a limited acreage harvested at the usual time. Most of the acreage in that area was planted late and harvest overlapped Western Oklahoma and other late areas. While yields and quality were generally fair to good throughout the State, late season damp weather caused some stain. Except for some drought in August, weather was favorable in Colorado. The acreage harvested was less than estimated earlier in the season but frost held off, permitting the large acreage of late broomcorn to mature. Yields per acre exceeded earlier expectations and more than offset the drop in acreage resulting in a slightly larger crop than forecast in September. In New Mexico, weather permitted planting at the usual time but severe drought in June and July resulted in heavy abandonment. Most of this acreage was replanted. Although September was on the dry side, frosts held off and generally good yields were harvested. In all Western States, late fall damp weather delayed drying in ricks and sheds causing seeding and baling to lag. Production in California, which is not included in the United States totals, is reported at 420 tons, compared with 235 tons in 1956.

BROOMCORN: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price by States, 1950-1957

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
			1950				1954	
ILLINOIS	4	550	1,100	448	5	550	1,400	435
Kansas	6	275	800	322	6	200	600	362
Oklahoma	59	320	9,400	380	78	215	8,400	415
Texas	38	300	5,700	300	63	265	8,300	340
Colorado	76	190	7,200	371	66	160	5,300	330
New Mexico	33	210	3,500	415	42	220	4,600	330
U. S.	216	257	27,700		260	220	28,600	
			1951				1955	
ILLINOIS	3.5	570	1,000	468	3.9	780	1,500	330
Kansas	9	265	1,200	400	6	200	600	200
Oklahoma	83	315	13,100	450	105	325	17,100	228
Texas	55	245	6,700	420	66	270	8,900	230
Colorado	74	225	8,300	425	81	210	8,500	215
New Mexico	43	195	4,200	440	55	270	7,400	190
U. S.	267.5	258	34,500		316.9	278	44,000	223
			1952				1956	
ILLINOIS	3	640	1,000	495	2.6	690	900	495
Kansas	9	175	800	420	4	190	400	410
Oklahoma	87	295	12,800	450	65	220	7,200	480
Texas	60	330	9,900	340	28	210	2,900	340
Colorado	58	125	3,600	365	62	140	4,300	435
New Mexico	46	160	3,700	400	42	190	4,000	460
U. S.	263	242	31,800		203.6	193	19,700	445
			1953				1957	
ILLINOIS	3	730	1,100	505	2.7	590	800	320
Kansas	9	200	900	335	7	320	1,100	260
Oklahoma	97	300	14,600	325	82	325	13,300	275
Texas	52	220	5,700	380	61	325	9,900	240
Colorado	62	185	5,700	300	80	280	11,200	230
New Mexico	45	180	4,000	310	50	260	6,500	235
U. S.	268	239	32,000		282.7	303	42,800	250

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

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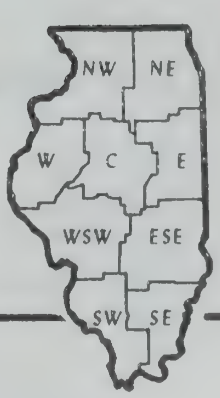

August 18, 1958

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1958

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production for Illinois is estimated at 500 tons compared with 800 tons a year ago. The 1958 acreage of 1,600 acres is down sharply from the 2,700 acres a year ago. Yield per acre at 600 pounds is only slightly above the 590 pound yield in 1957. Wet weather created some difficulty in planting, although most of our acreage was planted near normal time.

UNITED STATES: Broomcorn production for 1958 is estimated at 33,000 tons, about 10,000 tons or nearly one-fourth less than 1957 production. The indicated crop is about the same as the 10-year average production of 32,800 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 235,700 acres, 29 percent less than last year. Abandonment is expected to be very lage in Colorado, but less than average in other States. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 189,400 acres, down one-third from last year. The 10-year average is 253,000 acres.

Yield prospects are exceptionally good except in Colorado where the bulk of the crop is very late. For the United States, the yield per acre is estimated at 349 pounds, the highest since 1944, and compares with 303 pounds last year and the average of 258 pounds.

The downward trend in production continues in Illinois and Kansas with prospects for only 500 tons in each of those States. In Oklahoma, the increase in yield per acre more than offsets the reduction in acreage, and production is expected to be about the same as last year. Quality of the early crop has been fair to good and is expected to improve as later maturing crops are harvested. In Texas, the harvest acreage is about one-half of that of last season but yields are excellent. Except for some rain stain in early harvested broomcorn, quality is very good.

In Colorado, a crop of only 3,200 tons is expected this year compared with 11,200 tons last year. The exceptionally favorable wheat crop and the heavy grasshopper infestation limited plantings of broomcorn. In addition, successive washouts necessitated continued replanting with some acreage never replanted. The bulk of the acreage is extremely late and only one-half of the planted acreage is expected to be harvested. Prospects are very good in New Mexico. Irrigated broomcorn is excellent with dry-land acreage making very good progress under favorable moisture conditions.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate a production of 400 tons this season, compared with 420 tons in 1957.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Average 1947-56	1957							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	4.2	2.7	1.6	630	590	600	1,280	800	500
Kans.	7.6	7.0	3.8	240	320	275	930	1,100	500
Okla.	78	82	71.0	290	325	380	11,400	13,300	13,500
Texas	49	61	32.0	278	325	400	6,910	9,900	6,400
Colo.	70	80	32.0	208	280	200	7,380	11,200	3,200
N.Mex.	44	50	49.0	220	260	365	4,940	6,500	8,900
U.S.	253	282.7	189.4	258	303	349	32,840	42,300	33,000

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Joseph G. Thomas
Agricultural Statistician

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CROPS

September 15, 1958

BROOMCORN REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1958

ILLINOIS: The production outlook for Illinois declined sharply during the past month. The current forecast of 400 tons is only half as large as last year's crop and less than a third of the 1947-56 average. Adverse effects of excessive rains earlier in the season have proven more serious than anticipated a month ago. Yields have been disappointing and some fields have been abandoned.

UNITED STATES: Based on prospects as of September 1, broomcorn production is estimated at 32,800 tons--down 200 tons from a month ago--compared with 42,800 tons in 1957 and the 10-year average of 32,800 tons.

Prospective production in Illinois, at 400 tons, is 100 tons less than estimated a month ago. This decrease is offset by an increase of 100 tons in Kansas where August weather was generally favorable. In Oklahoma, wet weather and chinch bugs caused some loss in central and eastern areas while dry soils and hot weather hurt the crop in some western areas. Production in Oklahoma is estimated at 13,300 tons, the same as the 1957 crop, but down 200 tons from last month. Most of the crop in Texas has already been sold and only scattered acreages remain to be harvested in central and northwestern areas. Estimated production remains the same as a month ago. Estimated production in Colorado and New Mexico is also the same as last month.

In Colorado, yields and quality of the limited early acreage were good. The bulk of the acreage, however, is very late. Growing conditions and moisture supplies during August were favorable. The crop continued to make satisfactory progress in New Mexico.

Reports from California, not included in the U. S. totals, indicate that prospects there are unchanged from a month ago at 400 tons.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	630	590	500	1,280	800	400
Kans.	240	320	330	930	1,100	600
Okla.	290	325	375	11,400	13,300	13,300
Texas	278	325	400	6,910	9,900	6,400
Colo.	208	280	200	7,380	11,200	3,200
N. Mex.	220	260	365	4,940	6,500	8,900
U. S.	258	303	347	32,840	42,800	32,800

J. A. Ewing, Agr. Statistician In Charge   Burton R. Miller, Agr. Statistician

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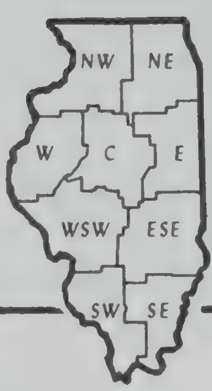

December 23, 1958

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1958

ILLINOIS: Illinois almost dropped out of the broomcorn supply picture this season, when production plummetted to a new low of less than 250 tons. A year earlier Illinois produced 700 tons and in most of the years during the preceding decade, produced upwards of 1,000 tons. The peak of Illinois' production of broomcorn occurred in 1935 when nearly 15,000 tons were produced. Adverse weather damaged the current crop to a degree not fully realized until harvest was under way. Growers abandoned a large fraction of their acreage which they believed would not pay harvest costs. Yields were disappointing on much of the remaining acreage. This year's yield per acre at 420 pounds per acre is the smallest since 1942.

UNITED STATES: The 1958 broomcorn crop is estimated at 35,000 tons, up 2,200 tons from the September estimate. The increase in production over September was primarily in Colorado. In that State, generally favorable fall moisture and a prolonged growing season enabled more of the late crop to mature and to be harvested than anticipated earlier. The 1958 crop compares with the 1957 revised production of 42,500 tons and the 10-year average of 32,840 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 241,100 acres, 26 percent less than the 326,900 acres planted in 1957. While abandonment was comparatively light except in Colorado and Illinois, averaging 16.6 percent for the United States, it was slightly higher than the 14.6 percent for the 1957 crop. The 1958 harvested acreage is indicated at 201,100 acres, compared with 279,200 acres in 1957 and the average of 253,000 acres. The indicated yield of 350 pounds per acre is the highest since 1944 and compares with 305 pounds in 1957 and the average of 258 pounds.

In Illinois, excessive rains at harvest time reduced broomcorn acreage and yield, with production indicated at only 200 tons. Production in Kansas is estimated at 600 tons. Weather in Oklahoma was favorable and exceptionally good yields more than offset the sharp reduction in acreage. In Texas, harvest was later than usual as cool, wet weather delayed maturity. July and August weather was favorable and a crop of good quality was harvested. Production is estimated at 6,900 tons. In Colorado, heavy rains in late June and early July with repeated replantings resulted in considerable very late broomcorn. Warmer than normal weather through most of October permitted much of this late broomcorn to reach maturity. Production is estimated at 5,600 tons. The 1957 crop in New Mexico turned out considerably larger than estimated a year ago with production revised upward to 8,000 tons. The planting and harvesting seasons were generally favorable this year and the 1958 crop in New Mexico is estimated at 9,100 tons.

BROOMCORN: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price by States, 1951-1958

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
			1951				1955	
ILLINOIS	3.5	570	1,000	468	3.9	780	1,500	330
Kansas	9	265	1,200	400	6	200	600	200
Oklahoma	83	315	13,100	450	105	325	17,100	228
Texas	55	245	6,700	420	66	270	8,900	230
Colorado	74	225	8,300	425	81	210	8,500	215
New Mexico	43	195	4,200	440	55	270	7,400	190
U.S.	267.5	258	34,500		316.9	278	44,000	223
			1952				1956	
ILLINOIS	3	640	1,000	495	2.6	690	900	495
Kansas	9	175	800	420	4	190	400	410
Oklahoma	87	295	12,800	450	65	220	7,200	480
Texas	60	330	9,900	340	28	210	2,900	340
Colorado	58	125	3,600	365	62	140	4,300	435
New Mexico	46	160	3,700	400	42	190	4,000	460
U. S.	263	242	31,800		203.6	193	19,700	445
			1953				1957	
ILLINOIS	3	730	1,100	505	2.7	550	700	320
Kansas	9	200	900	335	4.5	320	700	260
Oklahoma	97	300	14,600	325	75	320	12,000	275
Texas	52	220	5,700	380	61	325	9,900	240
Colorado	62	185	5,700	300	80	280	11,200	230
New Mexico	45	180	4,000	310	56	285	8,000	235
U. S.	268	239	32,000		279.2	305	42,500	248
			1954				1958	
ILLINOIS	5	550	1,400	435	1.1	420	200	310
Kansas	6	200	600	362	4	315	600	260
Oklahoma	78	215	8,400	415	60	420	12,600	290
Texas	63	265	8,300	340	37	375	6,900	242
Colorado	66	160	5,300	330	49	230	5,600	235
New Mexico	42	220	4,600	330	50	365	9,100	210
U. S.	260	220	28,600		201.1	350	35,000	251

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Burton R. Miller
Agricultural Statistician

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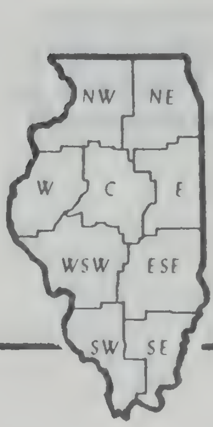

December 23, 1959

BROOMCORN REPORT - 1959

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production in Illinois remained unchanged from a year ago as this year's smaller acreage was offset by a higher yield per acre. Harvested acreage dipped to an all-time low of 1,100 acres or 300 acres below last year. Adverse weather conditions during the growing season lowered the quality of this year's crop and harvest was delayed because of frequent rains. Despite these factors, yield this year at 600 pounds per acre was considerably above the 1958 yield of 430 pounds.

UNITED STATES: Production of broomcorn in 1959 is estimated at 29,700 tons, 8 percent less than the 1958 crop of 32,300 tons and compares with the 1948-57 average of 33,650 tons. The 1959 yield per acre of 354 pounds is 10 pounds more than in 1958 and 94 pounds above average. Weather during the growing and harvesting seasons was generally favorable and quality of the 1959 crop was generally good in all areas.

The 1959 planted acreage is estimated at 184,200 acres, 18 percent less than in 1958. Abandonment of planted acreage was comparatively light, averaging 8.8 percent. The 1959 harvested acreage, estimated at 168,000 acres, compares with 188,400 acres in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 257,000 acres.

Production is estimated at 300 tons in Illinois and 500 tons in Kansas. In Oklahoma the harvested acreage was down 23 percent from last year with production placed at 9,500 tons. The acreage in the standard broomcorn producing area around Lindsay held up fairly well but dropped considerable in the dwarf-producing western areas of the State. Yields were good in Texas but the harvested acreage was down to 30,000 acres with production indicated at 5,600 tons.

In Colorado, abandonment was comparatively light this year and very heavy in 1958 when only 40,000 acres were harvested. Production this year on the 48,000 acres harvested is estimated at 6,500 tons compared with 4,600 tons produced in 1958. In New Mexico, production of 7,300 tons this year compares with 7,900 tons in 1958.

BROOMCORN: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price by States, 1952-1959

State	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price per ton
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars	Thous. acres	Pounds	Tons	Dollars
			1952				1956	
ILLINOIS	3	640	1,000	495	2.6	690	900	495
Kansas	9	175	800	420	4	190	400	410
Oklahoma	87	295	12,800	450	65	220	7,200	480
Texas	60	330	9,900	340	28	210	2,900	340
Colorado	58	125	3,600	365	62	140	4,300	435
New Mexico	46	160	3,700	400	42	190	4,000	460
U. S.	263	242	31,800	403	203.6	193	19,700	445
			1953				1957	
ILLINOIS	3	730	1,100	505	2.7	550	700	320
Kansas	9	200	900	335	4.5	320	700	260
Oklahoma	97	300	14,600	325	75	320	12,000	275
Texas	52	220	5,700	380	61	325	9,900	240
Colorado	62	185	5,700	300	80	280	11,200	230
New Mexico	45	180	4,000	310	56	285	8,000	235
U. S.	268	239	32,000	342	279.2	305	42,500	248
			1954				1958	
ILLINOIS	5	550	1,400	435	1.4	430	300	310
Kansas	6	200	600	362	4.0	315	600	240
Oklahoma	78	215	8,400	415	56.0	430	12,000	290
Texas	63	265	8,300	340	37.0	375	6,900	242
Colorado	66	160	5,300	330	40.0	230	4,600	225
New Mexico	42	220	4,600	330	50.0	315	7,900	220
U. S.	260	220	28,600	366	188.4	344	32,300	253
			1955				1959	
ILLINOIS	3.9	780	1,500	330	1.1	600	300	310
Kansas	6	200	600	200	2.9	350	500	260
Oklahoma	105	325	17,100	228	43.0	440	9,500	288
Texas	66	270	8,900	230	30.0	375	5,600	259
Colorado	81	210	8,500	215	48.0	270	6,500	225
New Mexico	55	270	7,400	190	43.0	340	7,300	230
U. S.	316.9	278	44,000	223	168.0	354	29,700	254

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Joseph G. Thomas
Agricultural Statistician

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August 16, 1960

BROOMCORN REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1960

Illinois Acreage Continues Decline

Illinois farmers expect to harvest 400 acres of broomcorn a record low and about a third of last year's acreage of 1,100 acres and compares with the 1949-58 average of 3,410 acres. The expected yield of 550 pounds will bring a total production of 100 tons, compared to 300 tons last year.

UNITED STATES

United States Second Smallest Crop

The 1960 broomcorn crop is estimated at 23,200 tons. This is the smallest crop of record except for 1956 when only 19,700 tons were harvested, and compares with 30,600 tons in 1959 and 32,300 tons in 1958. A sharp reduction in acreage and lower yields than last year account for the small crop.

Acreage Down 19 Percent

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 151,200 acres, is down nearly one-fifth from 1959. This is the third successive year of sharp decreases in acreage, with this year's acreage less than one-half of the 326,900 acres planted in 1957. High harvesting costs and low returns per acre account for most of the decline.

Abandonment of planted acreage is light in most all States averaging 8.7 percent--the same as last year. The 1960 acreage for harvest, estimated at 138,100 acres, is 19 percent less than the revised estimate of 170,000 acres harvested in 1959. Yield per acre this year is indicated at 337 pounds, compared with 361 pounds last year.

Production of broomcorn in Illinois--one of the major producing States in the mid-thirties--is down to 100 tons from 1959. A crop of about 400 tons is estimated in Kansas, compared with 500 tons last season. The Oklahoma crop, indicated at 7,700 tons, is 2,400 tons smaller than last year. While yield prospects are generally good in all areas of the State, the decrease in acreage was larger in western Oklahoma than in the Lindsay area. Production in the Lindsay, Oklahoma, area, therefore, accounts for a larger percent of the State's production than usual.

Production in Texas is estimated at 3,500 tons. The crop was late with dry May and June weather cutting yields in all areas. Rains at harvest time reduced quality in the Beeville-Hondo area. In Colorado, broomcorn production is placed at 5,800 tons. The crop was planted at about the normal time with soil moisture generally good. Considerable acreage was badly washed in June and early July and was replanted. Much of the replanted acreage is late with yields dependent upon fall weather. New Mexico production is indicated at 5,700 tons. Yields are not expected to be as high as last year. Stands are thin on fields that were not washed out bad enough to replant and some replanted acreage is very late. Development of the crop is extremely variable and harvest will extend over a longer period than usual.

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	Indicated 1960
	Average 1949-58	1959 1/							
	- 1,000 acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILLINOIS	3,410	1,100	400	608	600	550	1,050	300	100
Kansas	6,550	2,900	2,700	242	350	330	770	500	400
Oklahoma	77,700	46,000	35,000	304	440	440	11,720	10,100	7,700
Texas	52,300	30,000	23,000	289	375	305	7,590	5,600	3,500
Colorado	68,100	48,000	40,000	203	300	290	7,040	7,200	5,800
N. Mexico	47,300	42,000	37,000	234	330	310	5,710	6,900	5,700
U. S.	255,360	170,000	138,100	265	361	337	33,880	30,600	23,200

1/ Revised.

J. A. Ewing, Agricultural Statistician In Charge   Lloyd C. Stuber, Agr. Statistician

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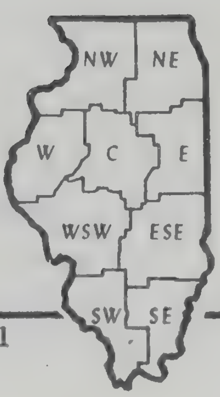

December 19, 1961

1961 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: An estimated 200 tons of broomcorn was grown in Illinois in 1961, more than was produced last year but only 21 percent of the 1950-59 average. Yield per acre was 800 pounds about a third more than last year and 28 percent above average. The 1961 crop was grown on 500 acres, 100 acres more than last year. The crop has declined rapidly during the last decade. The 1950-59 average was 3,010 acres.

UNITED STATES: The 1961 broomcorn crop is estimated at 25,200 tons. Production this year was about one-fourth larger than the small 1960 crop of 20,300 tons but about 22 percent less than the average of 32,430 tons. Yield per acre is indicated at 337 pounds, compared with 292 pounds in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 271 pounds.

The 1961 acreage planted, estimated at 163,600 acres, is about 7 percent larger than in 1960 but is 44 percent less than the 1950-59 average. Abandonment of planted acreage was comparatively light in most States, with the acreage harvested estimated at 149,500, about 7 percent more than in 1960. Weather during September and October was very favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop, and production exceeded the September 1 estimate by 700 tons.

The Oklahoma crop is estimated at 6,300 tons, 1,400 tons less than in 1960. Wet soils at planting time limited the planted acreage, and winds and rain just prior to harvest increased abandonment and reduced yields and quality. In western Oklahoma, acreage was up slightly from a year ago and good yields of high quality were harvested. Production in Texas is indicated at 4,200 tons, up 1,000 tons from the small 1960 crop.

In Colorado, the acreage harvested was up 16 percent from 1960; weather during the growing and harvesting seasons was favorable, and production is estimated at 8,300 tons, compared with 5,300 in 1960. The harvested acreage in New Mexico was up 12 percent. Moisture was adequate, and dryland yields were exceptionally good with production indicated at 5,900 tons, 2,300 tons more than in the previous year. Production is estimated at 200 tons in Illinois and 300 tons in Kansas.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1950-59	1960	1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	1961
	- Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	3,010	400	500	623	600	800	940	100	200
Kans.	5,690	2,700	2,000	249	280	340	670	400	300
Okla.	75,300	36,000	33,000	316	430	380	11,660	7,700	6,300
Texas	49,200	23,000	26,000	296	275	320	7,170	3,200	4,200
Colo.	64,700	44,000	51,000	204	240	325	6,590	5,300	8,300
N. Mex.	44,700	33,000	37,000	239	220	320	5,400	3,600	5,900
U. S.	242,600	139,100	149,500	271	292	337	32,430	20,300	25,200

J. A. Ewing
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Lloyd C. Stuber
Agricultural Statistician

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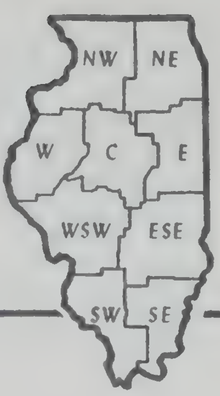

December 26, 1962

1962 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production was estimated at 200 tons in Illinois in 1962, the same as was produced last year but only 24 percent of the 1951-1960 average. Yield per acre was 830 pounds, up slightly from last year. The 1962 crop was grown on 600 acres, compared to 500 acres last year and the 1951-60 average of 2,650 acres.

UNITED STATES: Weather was favorable for growth and harvest of late broomcorn and the 1962 crop is estimated at 25,600 tons, 2,500 tons more than indicated as of September 1. The 1961 crop was 25,300 tons and the 1951-60 average is 31,690 tons. Nearly all of the crop was baled and sold by December 1 with the yield per acre for the United States indicated at 327 pounds. The 1961 yield per acre was 341 pounds and the 1951-60 average is 274 pounds.

Acreage planted this year is indicated at 174,000 acres, about 8 percent more than planted in 1961. Abandonment was comparatively light, except in Texas, leaving 156,900 acres for harvest, compared with 148,500 acres the previous year.

Production in Oklahoma of 7,000 tons was 400 tons more than in 1961. Acreage harvested and yields per acre were up slightly from last season. In the Lindsay area, yields held up very well despite the late season drought, but weather in the Panhandle was dry and hot through much of August and September and caused some reduction in yields. Abandonment of the planted acreage was heavy in Texas; severe drought during the growing season reduced yields and rains at the time the crop was maturing damaged quality. Production is estimated at 3,800 tons, down 400 tons from the previous year.

A crop of 8,400 tons is indicated in Colorado. Weather was generally favorable during the growing season and the late fall nearly ideal for maturing and harvesting the late crop. Quality and yields per acre were good. The New Mexico crop is estimated at 5,900 tons, 200 tons more than in 1961. The late killing frost permitted practically all of the relatively large acreage of extremely late broomcorn to mature. Baling moved forward rapidly and practically all of the crop was baled by December 1.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	2,650	500	600	628	800	830	840	200	200
Kans.	5,360	2,000	2,300	250	340	300	630	300	300
Okla.	73,000	34,000	35,000	326	390	400	11,490	6,600	7,000
Texas	47,700	26,000	25,000	293	320	300	6,920	4,200	3,800
Colo.	61,500	51,000	56,000	210	325	300	6,400	8,300	8,400
N.Mex.	44,700	35,000	38,000	240	325	310	5,410	5,700	5,900
U.S.	234,910	148,500	156,900	274	341	327	31,690	25,300	25,600

Robert H. Moats
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

Hosea S. Harkness
Agricultural Statistician

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ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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December 20, 1963

1963 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production was estimated at 300 tons in Illinois in 1963, the same as both last year and the five-year (1957-61) average. Yield per acre was 800 pounds compared to 830 last year. The 1963 crop was grown on 700 acres compared to 700 acres last year and the average of 1,200 acres.

UNITED STATES: Exceptionally favorable weather for growing and harvesting late broomcorn brought production up to 28,100 tons this year, 1,700 tons more than estimated as of September 1. Most of this increase was in Colorado where August rains and the prolonged growing and harvesting seasons resulted in less acreage abandonment and higher yields than expected from severe drought conditions prevailing earlier in the season. Production in 1962 totaled 26,300 tons.

The gain in production over last year for the United States was caused by an increase in acreage harvested as the yield per acre of 324 pounds was slightly less than the 330 pounds in 1962. The average yield is 331 pounds. The acreage harvested this year was estimated at 173,700 acres, 9 percent more than in 1962 and the largest since 1958. Abandonment of planted acreage this year was indicated at 11.3 percent.

Production in Oklahoma of 8,500 tons was 900 tons more than last year. The growing and harvesting seasons were favorable in the Lindsay area and quality [illegible] of available labor [illegible] the crop matured at about the same time with some of the crop getting overripe. Yields were fairly good despite some reduction by dry weather during the summer. In Texas, dry weather reduced yields and caused heavy abandonment. Rains at time of harvest lowered quality in the Kenedy-Beeville area.

The Colorado crop is indicated at 8,100 tons, 300 tons less than last year. Severe drought materially reduced yields and quality of the early crop. August rains and nearly ideal fall weather reduced abandonment and caused good yields and considerable improvement in the quality of later plantings. Production in New Mexico is also estimated at 8,100 tons--up sharply from the 5,900 tons harvested last year. Weather was exceptionally favorable during the growing and harvesting seasons with a good quality crop reported.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	1,200	700	700	624	830	800	340	300	300
Kans.	3,220	2,300	2,000	321	300	280	500	300	300
Okla.	49,800	37,000	42,000	397	410	405	9,660	7,600	8,500
Texas	35,800	25,000	20,000	342	300	280	6,200	3,800	2,800
Colo.	52,600	56,000	65,000	275	300	250	7,320	8,400	8,100
N.Mex.	41,800	38,000	44,000	302	310	370	6,380	5,900	8,100
U. S.	184,420	159,000	173,700	331	330	324	30,400	26,300	28,100

Robert H. Moats
Agricultural Statistician In Charge

Hosea S. Harkness
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U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service * Illinois Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultural Statistics

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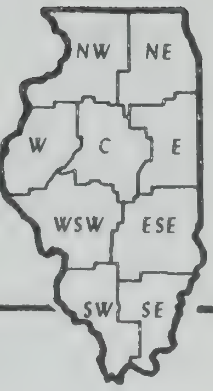

December 21, 1964

1964 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production was estimated at 300 tons in Illinois in 1964, the same as both last year and the five-year (1958-62) average. Yield per acre was 800 pounds compared to 800 last year. The 1964 crop was grown on 700 acres compared to 700 acres last year and the average of 800 acres.

UNITED STATES: Dry weather persisted over the broomcorn growing areas of south-eastern Colorado and New Mexico, further reducing the below-average crop estimated as of September 1. This year's crop at 22,200 tons, is down 3,200 tons from the September 1 forecast and 21 percent below the 28,100 tons produced in 1963.

The decrease in production from last year for the United States results from a sharp reduction in acres harvested and a slightly lower yield. Production was sharply below 1963 in Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma largely because of drought conditions during the growing season. Texas, with timely spring rains, produced a crop over 2 1/2 times the 1963 crop and was the leading State in 1964 production. Harvested acreage this year is estimated at 143,100 acres, 18 percent less than in 1963 and the smallest since the record low of 139,100 acres in 1960. Yield per acre at 310 pounds is 14 pounds below last year and 25 pounds less than average. Abandonment was heavy, nearly 20 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested.

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BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	- Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	800	700	700	680	800	800	260	300	300
Kans.	2,780	2,000	1,400	317	280	280	420	300	200
Okla.	42,200	42,000	38,000	415	405	375	8,780	8,500	7,100
Texas	29,200	20,000	30,000	337	280	485	5,080	2,800	7,300
Colo.	47,800	65,000	58,000	279	250	180	6,760	8,100	5,200
N. Mex.	38,800	44,000	15,000	304	370	280	5,960	8,100	2,100
U. S.	161,580	173,700	143,100	335	324	310	27,260	28,100	22,200

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December 21, 1965

1965 BROOMCORN REPORT

ILLINOIS: Broomcorn production in Illinois in 1965 is estimated at 200 tons. This compares with 300 tons produced last year and the 1959-63 average of 260 tons. The yield per acre at 800 pounds was the same as last year and compares with the five-year average of 754 pounds. The 1965 crop was grown on 400 acres, down from 700 acres last year. The 1959-63 average is 660 acres.

UNITED STATES: Losses caused by excessive rains and continued cool weather during September and October in Colorado more than offset improved prospects in other States. This condition held U. S. broomcorn production to 33,000 tons, down 1,300 tons from the September 1 estimate. Despite this decline, this year's crop is the largest since 1958 and 50 percent more than last year's short crop of 22,000 tons. The 1959-63 average is 26,140 tons.

Extreme drought delayed planting in western broomcorn areas. Following good rains in June and July, heavy planting got underway and the U. S. planted acreage was stepped up to 191,200 acres, 8 percent more than in 1964. In Colorado, continued heavy rains delayed planting and washed out considerable acreage with replanting general. As a result, the crop got off to a very late start. However, moisture conditions were excellent.

Abandonment of 10.5 percent for the United States was comparatively light leaving 171,100 acres harvested, 20 percent more than last year. Soil moisture continued favorable during the growing season but cool weather slowed maturity in western Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado. However, freezing weather held off and the crop matured well except in Colorado where excessive September and October rains further delayed maturity, resulting in lower yields and more abandonment than expected. The rains also reduced quality. Yields were excellent in Oklahoma and New Mexico. The U. S. yield of 386 pounds was the highest in half a century and 76 pounds above last year.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1959-63	1964	1965	Average: 1959-63	1964	1965	Average: 1959-63	1964	1965
	- Acres -			- Pounds -			- Tons -		
ILL.	660	700	400	754	800	800	260	300	200
Kansas	2,380	1,400	1,700	310	280	400	360	200	300
Okla.	39,400	37,000	37,000	410	375	530	8,080	6,900	9,800
Texas	24,600	30,000	29,000	315	485	420	3,960	7,300	6,100
Colo.	52,800	58,000	70,000	283	180	300	7,460	5,200	10,500
N. Mex.	38,000	15,000	33,000	313	280	370	6,020	2,100	6,100
U. S.	157,840	142,100	171,100	330	310	386	26,140	22,000	33,000

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